W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

ALWAYS ON HAND
TANGLEFOOT by the sheet, box, case or million;
INSECT POWDER by the Gun, tin, pound, or carload, at
C. E. JONES' P. P. P. P.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893. No. 170

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

LUKE PITHER. MAX LEISER.

PITHER & LEISER,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
BOUCHERAT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars.

HIGH CLASS WINES A SPECIALTY.

Always in stock: The Leading Brands of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Preller's Clarets and Sauternes, J. Josephin's Bourgogne, B. Bert & Co.'s Sauternes, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, and other Principal Brands of Champagne, also Jos. Schlitz' Celebrated Milwaukee Beer, and the Leading Brands of English Ales and Porter.

WHISKIES Gooderham & Worts' Rye, and the Best Brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, In bulk and case.

BRANDIES Hennessy, Martel, Jules Robin, Bisquet, Dubouche, in bulk and Case.

Positively no Wines or Liquors Sold in Quantities less than two gallons or one case.

PITHER & LEISER
Successors to Boucherat & Co.

If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchance for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S
Cor. Government and Johnson St.

50 PER CENT.

Dry Goods at Half Price
At
THE WESTSIDE

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:
200 yds. Check Tweed, 30c., reduced to 15c.
300 yds. Bedford Cord, 44 inches wide, 40c., at 15c.
250 yds. Double Width Checked Tweed, 35c., at 20c.
400 yds. Fancy English Tweed, 50c., at 25c.
600 yds. Double Width French Twills, 50c at 25c.
450 yds. Double Width Tweeds, 75c., at 40c.
Black French Cashmeres and Fancy Black Dress Goods, at about half price.
Jackets, Capes and Blouses at Clearance Prices.

A SPECIAL LINE OF
25 doz. Suede Musquetare GLOVES, in Black and Colored, 10 button lengths, worth $1 to $1.25. Sale price, 65c.

SEE WINDOWS.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Large shipment of New Goods just received.
BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.
Prices lower than ever.
T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Situation as Nursery Governess.—Have experience, (recently from the east). Would make herself generally useful; country not objected to; good references. Address Governess, Times office. j22-1w

WANTED—3 unfurnished rooms near Metropolitan Methodist church. Apply 88 Yates street. j22-3t

LOOK to the foundation, Victorians—You gave something to a royal wedding, but are deaf to appeals for help for the widows and orphans of the victims of the Victoria disaster you should maintain British supremacy. Thos. Tugwell, Colonial Metropole. jy 22-1t

Queen's Birthday Celebration, 1893

A meeting of the General Committee will be held at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., at 8 p.m., to receive the final report of the Finance Committee and Treasurer.
BEAUMONT BOGGS,
jy22-3t Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, David Rendall and J. C. Leask, doing business on Government street, in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, under the name and style of J. C. Leask & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to J. C. Leask, to whom they have been assigned, who will carry on the business at the old stand in his own name.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of July, A. D. 1893.
DAVID RENDALL.
J. C. LEASK.
Witness: J. W. Creighton. j22-1w

NOTICE.

The semi-annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 25th July, at 8 p.m.
Business: Receiving financial statements, balance sheet of secretary and treasurer, and dealing with such other business as may come before the meeting.
By order
B. WILLIAMS,
Victoria, B. C., 22 July, 1893. Sec.
j22-td

CUSTOMS SALE

By order of A. R. MILNE, Esq., Collector of Customs.
Seized and condemned for infraction of the Revenue Laws.

JOSHUA DAVIES
Will sell by Public Auction, on the Customs House Wharf,
Tuesday, July 25th, 1893
At 11 o'clock, a. m.,
THE SLOOP "ROMA,"
Together with Sails, Anchors, Riding Light, Oars, Clock, Galley Outfit, etc.
THE SLOOP "NYMPH,"
Together with Sails, Anchor, Compass, Charts, Lanterns, Fishing Lines, Stores.
PATENT LOGS.
6 (T. Walker & Sons.) Patent Harpoon Ship Logs, A1.
TERMS CASH.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
jy22-td Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

I have received instructions from ROBERT PITTOCK, Esq., in consequence of his family leaving for California, to sell at his residence, 149 Menzies Street, by
PUBLIC AUCTION
At 11 o'clock,
Wednesday, July the 26th,
ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS,
COMPRISING:
DRAWING ROOM—Rosewood hair covered suite, six pieces, walnut centre table marble top table, tapestry carpet and rugs, four framed steel engravings and other pictures, whatnot, brackets and ornaments, lace curtains, etc.
DINING ROOM—Walnut extension table, set six dinner chairs, four other chairs cane seats, rustic table, M. T. walnut sideboard, Linoleum and rugs, filter, pictures, curtains, Brackets and poles, chandlier lamps and ornaments.
HALL—Walnut table, hat rack and umbrella stand, lamp, pictures linoleum and mats.
LIBRARY—Many volumes of books, assorted. Steinway square piano, pictures, tables, chairs, lounge, carpet and rugs, brackets, hanging lamp and students lamp, mantle bronze clock.
KITCHEN—Usual kitchen utensils and furniture, meat safe, dairy utensils linoleum, stove, carpet sweeper, etc., etc.
CONTENTS OF FOUR BEDROOMS—Including solid rosewood suite, 7 pieces, marble tops on washstand, bureau and table, 1 walnut suite, carpets, lamps, pictures, toilet sets, 1 iron bedstead, English toilet glass, bureaus, mattresses, hair and spring, large chest of drawers, pictures, brackets, ornaments, clocks, etc., etc.
Also a lawn mower, iron roller, garden implements, hose and sprinklers, etc.
Goods on view after 2 p. m. on Tuesday and on the morning of sale day.
TERMS CASH.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
jy22-td Auctioneer.
(Colonist Copy.)

AMERICAN SILVER

Secretary Carlisle Approves Late Purchases.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET

Enormous Quantity of the Metal Now Held by the State.

Bank Crashes To-Day All Over the United States—Fatal Collapse of a House—Lucky Whalers Report at Ounalaska—Prospects for the Coming Season.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Secretary Carlisle was interviewed with Acting Minister Director Preston this morning and authorized the United Press to state that he fully approves the policy pursued in his absence by Preston in purchasing silver, and that the same policy will govern silver purchases in the immediate future. This statement will set at rest the rumor which stated that Secretary Carlisle would on his return reverse the policy of the treasury in purchasing silver. Preston was entrusted with entire discretion in purchasing silver when he left on his vacation. This morning, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, he refused to purchase 100,000 ounces of silver at 70 cents, the London price being about 69 1-2 cents per ounce. This lot was part of the lot offered yesterday at 73 cents per ounce and declined, and the counter offer made by Preston of 71 cents per ounce, which the holder refused to accept. This morning he offered, as stated, 100,000 ounces at 70 cents, one cent below the price tendered him yesterday, but Mr. Preston informed the offerer he had purchased silver on the silver days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The total silver purchased so far this month is about 1,800,000 ounces, besides some "local" purchases, which may bring the total up to 2,000,000 ounces. It is not expected the total 4,500,000 ounces of silver will be purchased this month, but this does not worry the treasury officials, as Secretary Carlisle holds with Preston that it does not require the treasury to purchase that amount in case it is offered within the market.

The Daily Bank Crashes.

Milwaukee, July 22.—The Milwaukee National Bank failed to open this morning. Runs are now in progress on all the leading banks in the city. The South Side Savings Bank failed at 10:30 a.m.

Knoxville, July 22.—The State National Bank closed this morning, after opening four minutes. A notice posted on the the door says: "This bank has been closed for liquidation, depositors will be paid in full." Liabilities and assets are not known.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—The Kentucky National Bank closed this morning. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

A SEATTLE TRAGEDY.

Discovery of a Guilty Pair Leads to a Terrible Death.

Seattle, July 21.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock a young man of 22 and a girl of 19 hired a boat and went rowing on Lake Washington. An hour later those aboard the steamer Aquila heard the young woman scream, and going towards the boat saw the man had the woman in the bottom of the boat. When he saw the steamer he released her and she stood up and said: "It's all right, I guess he'll take me ashore now." The steamer then turned and landed at the foot of Madison street. The boat house keeper at once put out with a boat, and after a long row, saw the man sitting in the bow of the boat but saw nothing of the girl. When he got within 20 yards of the boat the man arose and deliberately dived into the lake. The boathouse man rowed hurriedly with the intention of saving him; but he never came to the surface again. The woman, too, had disappeared. The assumption is that he made a criminal assault and that she jumped overboard to avoid him. Nothing was found in the boat but an old umbrella and a pond lily. Who the persons are has not yet been learned.

Seattle, July 21.—It has been learned that the name of the woman drowned last night in Lake Washington was Mrs. Emma McDonald, wife of a lumberman, and mother of three children. The man drowned was Harry O. Allard, a city councillor. It is said the couple have been intimate for some time.

CANNERS WILL SUCCEED.

Plenty of Fishermen at Work—A Langley Rape Case.

New Westminster, July 22.—It now looks as if the Fishermen's Association will be beaten by the canners. A large number of Swedes and Hungarians went to work last night at six cents a fish and the river is now alive with boats. There were many large catches last night. The big run is expected to arrive in the river hourly.

Foresters are arriving from all parts of the province to participate in the demonstration.

Calbeck yesterday visited the escaped prisoner Cubbins' home in Langley. The much-wanted man has never been seen there. His mother advanced the idea that her son had committed suicide in the bush, as he had no money or food when he escaped. If alive, she feared he might arrive home and murder her.

It is understood a Langley rape case will be heard here. The girl is a half-breed.

Briefly a Benedict.

Portland, Ore., July 22.—Grace de la Plaine, daughter of a prominent merchant in Kansas City, while visiting Seattle two years ago, married John H. Locke, a handsome young real estate man. They passed one night together as man and wife, when the girl's parents interfered and she returned to Kansas City. For some time the young husband and wife wrote affectionate letters to each other, but the correspondence at last ceased. Locke has just obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

A Ship Lost.

San Francisco, July 22.—The British ship Boden, Captain Law, which sailed from San Francisco on March 22nd, for Queenstown, was wrecked on April 27, on an island of the Friendly group. No lives were lost.

ISRAEL'S FUTURE.

Baron de Hirsch Looks to America to Solve the Problem.

In a recent conversation upon the future of Israel and what he is doing for the race, Baron de Hirsch uttered these remarkable words:

I wish to free the nations of their burdens or, at any rate, lessen it, by opening new and spacious fields of action. You tell me there are many poor Jewish peddlers and tailors in New York, that there is a Ghetto as bad as the old Ghetto of Rome, except that the inhabitants of the New York Jews' quarters are not confined to it except by their own inclination. This is only the result of their newly-acquired rights, the exercise of their free will and liberty to dwell where they please. You cannot force them to become pioneers. I am certain that all those who are managing the fund I have set aside for the special purpose are doing their best; but I will frankly confess that the greatest trouble I have had is to find competent men who are really willing to give their time. There is plenty of good will, and most conscientious work done by many busy men. But it absolutely requires the undivided attention of a great organizing mind to make a success of these colonies. The difficulty of securing this has been the most serious drawback in the execution of my project.

Those who receive salaries, who in fact get their living while performing some part of the service, are unfortunately not men of marked ability, or men whose lives have proved them to be distinguished in any way. I do not find fault, mind you, but merely state the facts.

Montefiore was often successful in what he did, because he himself went personally to attend to the matter. Unfortunately, I cannot go everywhere or be at all points at the same time; but even if this were in my power, it is quite likely I would make mistakes in the purchase of cattle.

I have delegated powers to others which they are scrupulously making use of as best they know how. The chief trouble, I assure you, is to find the right sort of men to superintend the colonists. I myself would take a Jesuit priest, a fanatic of any kind, who was imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation, if I could obtain such men. But such men will arise in our midst—some young American men who will devote all their energy, their talent, and their means in exchange for the ultimate success of these colonies.

And the result will be a larger and ever-growing Jewish element of agriculturists and cattle-breeders, like in the old days of biblical shepherds. Only it will be in a wider and greater world, and will spread over all the new countries as yet barren and uncultivated. Both North and South America will be peopled by a new growth of manhood, purified by outdoor toil and being always near Mother Earth.

A new race of Jews will grow up, and the huckster and chapman will be forgotten, the usurer looked upon as a myth and the wide horizon offered by the beautiful Western Hemisphere will bring us all, when we reach it, not only nearer to Heaven, but nearer to Thee, O God!

The Missouri.

The work of keeping the channel of the Missouri river clear for navigation for 1649 miles above Sioux City, Iowa, is no light undertaking. Two government snag boats, the steamer General McPherson and the steel scow Mandan, are engaged all through the open season in pulling snags out of the river bed and clearing away the driftwood. The steamer is a curiosity in her way, being a stern-wheeler equipped with compound engines placed on each side of the boat, like ordinary high-pressure steamboat cylinders, and having a Scotch marine boiler, air pumps, and a full condensing apparatus. The exhaust from five auxiliary engines and even the waste of the capstan cylinder cocks are condensed and re-fed to the boiler. She has a complete "snagging outfit," including a pressure pump for washing earth from the roots of snags and stumps. The steel scow is fitted with steel shears, steam capstans, steam saw and other implements for raising snags. Last season these boats removed 851 snags, including rocks, projecting trees, stumps and channel boulders. Two wrecked steamers were also taken out of the channel.

Cologne Zeitung.

Cooking by electricity is now an assured fact. In several club houses in the west and also in quite a number of private residences it has been introduced most successfully. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cooked that there is little chance for them to lose their flavor, or their juice either, and they are for that reason almost perfectly cooked. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitors to the electricity building at the World's Fair will discover when he or she sees the tea kettles, coffee-pots, saucepans, broilers, chafing dishes, etc., which are there on exhibition. The electric oven is an admirable invention, fitted with a glass door, so that it is unnecessary to open it while the cooking is in progress, and a thermometer attached shows the exact degree of heat in use. The ovens do not heat the place where they are used, as they are of Russia iron lined with wood and ashes, thus preventing radiation. They are lighted by incandescent lamps. Electric flat-irons that one may iron with all day are also to be had. Surely nothing more complete or convenient than this could be desired. It is almost absolutely perfect in arrangement and operation.

NOT AN HOUR'S DELAY

France Will Steraly Hold to the Terms of Her Ultimatum.

SIAM SUES FOR FURTHER TIME

The Request Promptly Refused by the Foreign Minister.

The Powers Now Recognize the Gravity of the Situation—Russia Expected to Take Advantage of the Strife—Her Position on the Pamir to be Strengthened.

Paris, July 22.—Prince Vadhana, Siamese minister to France, to-day had an interview with M. de Veille, foreign minister, and asked that an extension of time be granted Siam in which to make a formal reply to the demands made upon her in the French ultimatum. De Veille informed Prince Vadhana that the time granted the Siam government to reply to the ultimatum was the utmost limit France would concede. A reply must be given in the time stated, and if Siam did not concede to the demands France would take steps to enforce them as stated in the ultimatum.

London, July 22.—It is not much to say that in the capitals, London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Peking the situation is regarded as presenting a greater danger than any with which diplomacy has had to deal in several years. Since the terms of the French ultimatum were made known the wires between London and Peking have been burdened with diplomatic correspondence of the highest importance. The motives and intentions of the French government are not clear. The other powers, even Great Britain, did not regard the situation as serious until yesterday. It is generally believed here that Russia will take immediate advantage of the opportunity which the ensuing complications may offer to improve her position in the Pamir, even if she does not openly assist France in case of Chinese interference.

WITHOUT A PILOT.

From Royal Roads to English Bay—The Fishermen's Grievances.

Vancouver, July 22.—The Chilean barque Fortuna arrived at English Bay under sail from Royal Roads, the first to come up without a tug for some years.

The difficulty between the printers and the News-Advertiser is said to be practically settled, the strikers having made material compromises.

Local interest in the fishermen's mass meeting to-night is very small. The fishermen in to-day say they can show that the canners have used very unjust means to prejudice their case before the public, and that Indian Agents Devlin and Lomas counseled the Indians to return to work at the instigation of the canners, and that the latter tried to manufacture evidence to show terrorizing on the part of the strikers.

Stanley Smith, a land cruiser, left to-day for Chilcotin by way of the Squamish valley, to find if possible some traces of Clarke the surveyor and Braden, the artist, who left by that way last year, but who have never been heard of since.

The Victoria Disaster.

Valetta, Malta, July 21.—At to-day's session of the court martial, on the warship Hibernia, Captain Arthur Moore, of the Dreadnaught, was the first witness called. He said he thought before the collision the Camperdown was making a bad turn. The circle in which the latter was turning was larger than he should have expected. He thought the signal from the Victoria ordering small boats from other vessels not sent to the Victoria was a wise one, as the small boats might have been drawn down in the suction. When the Victoria made the signal for the manoeuvre, he expected that some novel and interesting evolution was to be performed. Nevertheless, he added, he did not understand the signal. Other testimony was given showing that Vice-Admiral Tryon had been suffering with an ulcer on the leg for a month previous to the disaster. His general health, however, had not been affected.

The Effects of Alcohol.

It may be questioned whether the boasted quickening and brightening effects of alcohol are not always, in a less degree, that same beguiling of sense and exciting of imagination which, in their extreme form, make a man such a pitiful and ridiculous sight. It is better to be dull, and see things as they are, than to be brilliant and see things larger, brighter, or any way other than they are, because we see them through a mist. Imagination set agoing by such stimulus will not work to as much purpose as if aroused by truth. God's world seen by sober eyes is better than rosy dreams of it. If we need to draw our inspiration from alcohol, we had better remain uninspired. If we desire to know the naked truth of things, the less we have to do with strong drink the better. Clear eyesight and self-command are in some degree impaired by it always. The earlier stages are supposed to be exhilaration, increased brilliancy of fancy and imagination, expanded good fellowship, and so on. The latter stages are those in our lesson, when strange things dance before cheated eyes, and strange words speak themselves out of lips which their owner no longer controls. Is that a condition to be sought after? If not, do not get on the road that leads to it.

Due Monday Evening.

The royal mail steamship Empress of Japan is expected to arrive here on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. She has aboard 110 saloon passengers, a full list in the steerage, and 1500 tons of tea besides a lot of miscellaneous freight. The C. P. R. officials who meet the Empresses will arrive in Victoria on the Premier to-morrow evening.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Terms of the French Ultimatum as Sent the Siamese.

London, July 21.—Important communications have passed to-day between the foreign office and Capt. H. M. Jones, British minister resident in Bangkok. Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Robert Freemantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., commander-in-chief of the China squadron, is hastening to Singapore, where dispatches from the admiralty await him. The rest of the squadron under him accompany him. Great Britain informed Siam yesterday that she could not recognize any obligation to assist her. It is evident, therefore, the Siamese government must patch up as best it can its differences with France. In the territorial arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a say. The exact nature of her demands cannot be ascertained before France shall specify more particularly than she has specified in her ultimatum, the boundaries of the territory to be brought under French control.

London, July 21.—In response to questions asked in the house of commons today in regard to the Franco-Siamese dispute, Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that the following terms of the ultimatum sent by France to Siam, contained in a telegram from Bangkok, tallied with those France had communicated to Great Britain, but they gave their terms in fuller detail.

1st. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river.

2nd. Evacuation of the forts held there by the Siamese within a month.

3rd. Full satisfaction for various aggressions against French ships and sailors on the Menam rivet.

4th. The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

5th. An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

6th. The immediate deposit of three million francs to guarantee the payment of the 4th and 5th claims, or the assignments of taxes in certain districts in lieu of a deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

Sir Edward Gray stated that he was at present unable to say in what sense or with what geographical limitation the French demand was made. He expected early information from Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, whose leave of absence from Paris had been cancelled, and who had been ordered to return to his post.

When asked what steps the government proposed to take to avert so serious and wanton a calamity as the threatened blockade of the Menam river would be, Sir Edward replied that he could only report that the government was most desirous of a friendly settlement of the dispute. He could not, at present, announce that any definite steps had been taken.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conservative), member for Sheffield, pressed the government to obtain an extension of the period granted in the ultimatum.

Sir Edward said he did not think that such interference would conduce to a friendly settlement of the question.

Sir Ellis asked if the ultimatum might not become a fait accompli before Great Britain received the answer of France.

Sir Edward replied that as regards the only point really concerning Great Britain, namely, the territorial arrangements, the government was still in communication with the government of France. No geographical limitation had yet been laid down.

Paris, July 21.—The representative of the United Press has been at the pains to discover the truthfulness or otherwise of the important statement published yesterday in the Petit Journal and the National to the effect that Baron Morhrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France, has assured the French government that Russia would support France on every point in the dispute between herself and Siam, and that Russian war ships were on their way to the gulf of Siam to uphold the French and protect French citizens. Baron de Korff, an attache of the Russian embassy, to-day assured the representative of the United Press that the statement was a hoax. Baron Morhrenheim went to Moscow on Tuesday last, the day on which he was alleged to have conveyed to M. de Ville, the French minister, information as to the intentions of Russia. As a matter of fact, sufficient time had not elapsed for Russia to have conveyed to her representative information as to whether she intends to take any part in the dispute or not. The two newspapers in question stated that Baron Morhrenheim gave the information to M. de Ville on Tuesday, just before the latter explained the position of France to the chamber of deputies. Baron Morhrenheim was at that time on his way to Royat.

A Family Tragedy.

Nevada City, Cal., July 21.—Last night Mrs. Nettie Snyder, eldest daughter of ex-County Clerk and Recorder J. L. Rogers, attempted to kill her husband. They became involved in a quarrel, during which Mrs. Snyder, taking up a shotgun, started towards her husband, who ran out of the room. She fired through the door, a good part of the charge striking Snyder in the right forearm, causing severe wounds. A few shots struck him in the body and hip when Snyder ran from the house. John Adams, who was sitting on the porch, received some shot, causing a slight injury. The woman justifies her action on the fact that Snyder threatened to whip her and she did not intend to let him do it.

C. P. R. Indictments.

Tacoma, July 21.—In the United States District Court yesterday the local representatives of the Canadian Pacific railroad, Messrs. Thompson and Calder, pleaded not guilty to the charge of violating the interstate commerce law by passenger rate cutting. The case will not, therefore, come up for argument during this term of court. The indictment was drawn with a view of rendering it impossible for the company to demur. Now that the officials have pleaded not guilty, the prosecution anticipates little trouble in proving that they are guilty. The railroad people seem also to be confident of showing at the proper time that they have not violated the interstate law in this case.

Special Agent Kretschmer, of the interstate commission, has left the city, as has also Mrs. Nellis, who bought the ticket of the Canadian Pacific to Boston for $65, the alleged cut-rate price. They both went in the direction of Portland, but did not leave by the same train. Mr. Kretschmer left word that he was going to New Orleans. Before going he said: "This Canadian Pacific matter has been under consideration for a long time by the commission. It will now be settled whether or not the Canadian roads come under the jurisdiction of the interstate law."

Opium Smuggling Cases.

Portland, July 21.—There is much of interest about the arrests of customs officials here which has not been published heretofore. Altogether there have been 16 persons indicted. Four of these have not been arrested, and one never will be. Among the indictments returned was one for John Doe. This is said to have been for Captain W. C. Moody. He was pilot on board the steamship Haytien Republic, and would probably have had full knowledge of any such transactions as are alleged in the indictment. But Captain Moody is dead. He died at his home in East Portland about a month ago. Why the grand jury brought in an indictment against a dead man is not known. To-day the former special agent of the treasury, C. J. Mulkey, arrived from the Sound country and gave himself up. Mulkey is brother-in-law of Senator Dolph, and his name was freely mentioned in connection with a smuggling ring which is said to have existed several years ago. Among the others living out of the city who were indicted were Patterson and Burgh. They were arrested in San Francisco yesterday, and when arrested had telegrams upon their person notifying them of their indictment and advised them to fly. Patterson was an officer aboard the Haytien Republic, while Burgh was a farmer who had a ranch down on the Columbia river. He is under arrest on the suspicion that it was on his place and with his connivance that opium was landed, and on the general suspicion that he had a finger in the alleged pie. Two of the 16 indicted have turned state's evidence and will not be tried.

Extensive Cattle Stealing.

North Yakima, July 21.—Chet Carpenter and Charles Steadman are charged with cattle stealing. It is alleged by stock raisers that hundreds of cattle have been run off the ranges in this county and taken to Kittitas for sale. The owners whose respective brands are on the animals have banded together and are secretly pushing the work leading to the identification of the guilty persons. The arrest of Carpenter and Steadman was the result of detective work, which ended in finding the hides of some 24 head of cattle in the slaughterhouse yard of Fred Geddis in Ellensburg. These hides all bore brands belonging to the following Yakima men: J. A. Berwick, Jas. Stephenson, Walter Griffith, J. M. Howe, George Wilson, Lon Cook and J. R. Patton. A check for $426 was issued to Carpenter about the fourth of July by Mr. Geddis, who bought the cattle of the young men. The prominence of the men arrested and those under surveillance adds interest to the case. The stockmen are determined to push the matter.

Heretic Briggs' Statement.

San Diego, July 21.—Rev. Charles A. Briggs, who was deposed by the Presbyterian general assembly, has declined an offer of a testimonial of $50,000, which Chaplain Parker, of this city, wished to raise. Dr. Briggs, in declining, said that he had lost nothing so far by the trial except delay in his literary work and waste of his time and strength.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ltu&w

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

RUSSIA INTERESTED.

Said That the Muscovites Will Help France Against Siam.

Paris, July 21.—A statement has been published that the Russian ambassador to France has given assurance that Russia will support France on all points involved in the Siamese difficulty. It is further said that the Russian fleet in Chinese waters is under orders to proceed to the Gulf of Siam for the purpose of supporting the French and protecting the French residents in Siam, and that it is expected to arrive there soon. A dispatch from Bankok states that the Siamese court is greatly agitated. Preparations are under way for the departure of the King and court from the capital. Reports of the intention of the King to leave Bankok spread among the population and caused much excitement. The dispatch adds that it is stated that a popular agitation in favor of France has started in the province of Battambang, and that troops have been sent to put down the sedition.

Le Journal des Debats says this morning:—"The left bank of the Mekong river is the minimum of the claims of France. Afterwards we must obtain on the right bank such a delimitation of the frontier as will prevent any conflict in the future. These are questions to be settled directly with Siam. They do not concern Great Britain."

London, July 21.—The French decision to blockade the whole coast of Siam in the event of war is badly received in Great Britain. The blockade would be entirely at England's expense. Not a single French steamer trades at Bankok. The British and Chinese merchants at Singapore and Hongkong will be the suffers. Admiral Humann, in the event of a blockade, can dispose of five war vessels, the Triomphante, Pluvier, Lion, Aspic, Viper and the ironclad Forfeit, besides three vessels off Bankok, but a few months' cruising in the typhoon season will probably cool French ardor.

A special cabinet meeting was summoned in Downing street yesterday afternoon, at which there was a full attendance. The demand of France was discussed at length, and eventually instructions for the Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, were formulated and approved. Immediately after the meeting, Earl Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, communicated with the admiralty in regard to the disposition of the fleet in Asiatic waters. Special orders were dispatched by the admiralty to Vice-Admiral Freemantle, commander-in-chief of the Chinese division. These facts, together with the sudden cancelling of the Marquis of Dufferin's leave of absence, are regarded as hardly in harmony with official predictions of a perfectly amicable settlement with France of the Siamese difficulty. Even if not alarmed by the course of France, the Government is believed to realize that the Siamese affair is fraught with the most serious possibilities for which immediate preparation must be made by Great Britain.

A Paris correspondent of the Standard mentions the fact that M. Deville, French minister of foreign affairs, told the senate yesterday that he believed Siam would grant France satisfaction, as she realizes that France was able to exact compliance with the demands made. The correspondent continues:—"The ultimatum was forwarded late on Wednesday afternoon. The substance was imparted to the British embassy before the ultimatum was dispatched. I believe it is incorrect to say that France claims the left bank of the Mekong river from the point where it issues from the Chinese frontier. What France claims is that within a reasonable period Siam withdraw from the fortified points held on the left bank, and from the islands to which France lays claim as having inherited the rights of Cambodia and Annam. The extent to which the left bank will belong to France must be settled by a boundary commission."

Bankok, July 21.—The belligerent attitude of the French gunboats Compte, Inconstante and Forfeit, opposite the middle of the city, is causing great anxiety among the people. All three gunboats have steam up and are cleared for action. The men are continually beat to quarters, and they train the guns on any Siamese gunboat that happens to pass them on its way up or down the river, day and night, although in accordance with an agreement with M. Pavis, French minister resident, the Siamese government endeavors to allay suspicion by warning in advance the French commander of the passage of every Siamese man-of-war. Siam is doing its best to convince M. Pavis that its intentions are amicable, but freedom of action in the negotiations is much restricted by the pressure exercised ostensibly by the French war vessels.

Sealing in Russian Waters.

Port Townsend, July 21.—The schooner Wm. L. Beebe, just arrived from Petropaulovsky, Siberia, brings advices to June 30. She reports two Russian men-of-war in port awaiting the approach of the sealing season. The commander of the gunboats informed Captain Roder of the Beebe that the measures of protection adopted this year prevent pelagic sealing in Russian waters. All vessels captured will be confiscated by the government. The sealing schooners C. H. White, Willie M. McGowan, Rosie Olsen and Ariel, captured last August, have been confiscated and sold by the government. All the Russian officials stated that no mercy will be shown sealers if captured. During the Beebe's voyage through the Behring Sea not a seal was seen.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, July 21.—Action was taken today by the representatives of the coal miners that renders a prolonged strike a practical certainty. The conference of the Miners' Federation at Birmingham yesterday appointed a deputation to meet the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. The meeting was held in this city to-day, and was fruitless of an amicable agreement. Benjamin Pickard, M.P., vice-president of the Miners' National Union, refused either to accept a reduction of wages of 25 per cent., or one penny, or to submit the question to arbitration. The mine owners, he said, should have given notice of their intention of making a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. They had thrown down the glove and war was inevitable.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Mr. Robert L. Everett, said that he did not agree with Mr. Everett's assumption that the new monetary policy adopted by the Indian government would create a large demand for gold, which would possibly result in a further rise in the price of the metal.

London, July 21.—A dispatch received in the city from Rome, states on good authority that there is no cholera at Naples. The dispatch adds that there were several cases of suspicious sickness at Cauleo, 55 miles southwest of Turin. The sick persons are pilgrims who are returning to France.

San Francisco, July 21.—Captain Vincent, of the whaler Grampus, writes that the whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie river are having a hard time of it. The Grampus had six whales, the Balena nine and the Newport three. The vessels were hemmed in by the ice, and it was found necessary to carry provisions ashore. It was nearly dark all the time, and the thermometer registered from 20 to 30 degrees below zero. All of the whalers were reported as well housed. No mention was made in the letter as to the time when the vessels would be likely to get free and work their way up the river.

THE SAME TORY TRAP.

BUT THE SWINDLED tax-payer is not to be caught again.

Mr. Robert W. Denvir

An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co. Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from **Dyspepsia**. The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And by Christmas had a hearty appetite, healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, 25c. per box.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

To Ship Owners.

The undersigned beg to announce that he has taken the CLYDE SHIP YARD, at Rock Bay, Victoria, and is now prepared for all kinds of work, new or old.

Small orders thankfully received and big ones in proportion.

ORLANDO WARNER.

July 8-1mo.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,584.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block, Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Grant Horne, of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia, merchant, has by deed dated the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to James Hill Lawson, of the city of Victoria, B.C., gentleman, for the benefit of his creditors, which said deed was executed by the said Adam Grant Horne and James Hill Lawson on the 17th day of July, 1893.

All persons having claims against the said Adam Grant Horne are required to send them in on or before the 17th day of August, 1893, to the said assignee, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignee shall then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of July, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignee.

July 18-10t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Wharf street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) CARL STROUSS.
(Signed) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE
Witness, (Sgd.) Francis B. Gregory.
j23-1m-d&w

Naval Contracts.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Tuesday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of soft bread, salt beef, lime, coffins, and digging graves as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1 July, 1893. j3-td

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general and a special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 28 Fort Street, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1893, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon;

For the purpose of electing Directors of the Company;

And for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the Shareholders to an agreement for the leasing and hiring of the Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the railway to be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

By order of the Board.

A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN,
July 5-12,19,26 Secretary-Treas.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

A Novel —FOR— 3 1/3 cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Numbers of the 3 Books Wanted .....
Your Name .....
Your Address, No. ..... Street
Town or City .....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDEFELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address:—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filled pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

TOMATOES RIPE AND RED.

Some Savory Forms in Which to Prepare Them for the Table.

It is not so very many years since tomatoes, or "love apples," as they were then called, might be seen ranged along the country mantelpiece, dividing the honors with shell flowers and wax wreaths.

They were considered then as rank poison, unfit for the proud position they now occupy on the table. Even after that belief was disproved, they were widely suspected of being the subtle cause of cancer, and their popularity suffered not a little thereby. But now they are recognized as one of the chief of vegetables, and new ways of preparing them are constantly devised by knowing cooks.

To make "tomato eggs" cut three or four good sized and not too ripe tomatoes into halves. Take out a little of the inside; lay them in a pan containing two ounces of heated butter, and fry them lightly. When nearly done carefully drop a raw egg from the shell into each tomato; watch till it has set perfectly, then take each one separately from the pan and lay it on a slice of buttered toast cut to the side of the fruit. Dust over them a little coralline pepper, and sprinkle a little finely grated ham on the white of each egg. Serve on a hot dish, and garnish with the leaves of the tomato.

Here is another way of making a dish that will be a feast to the eye as well as to the palate:—At the blossom end of six ripe tomatoes make a small hole of sufficient size to hold a dice-shaped piece of butter that has been dipped in pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, (mixed). Place them in a cup-shaped mushroom, previously soused in heated butter and slightly dusted with pepper. Arrange them on a well-oiled dish and set them in a hot oven to cook. Take the soft roes from six bloaters, season them with oil and pepper, curl them round, and grill quickly on buttered paper over a clear fire. When the tomatoes and mushrooms are cooked remove them from the oven and place a roe on each one. Round the whole pour a gill of ham cuidle.

To make tomato fritters, boil, peel and pound to a pulp four tomatoes. Beat this pulp up with the yolks of four and the whites of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream and the same quantity of white wine, season with a little grated nutmeg and a dash of cinnamon. Beat the whole till the batter is very light, then divide it into small fritters, and fry quickly in a pan of heated butter. Drain on kitchen paper and send to table with the following sauce:—Melt an ounce of butter in a clean saucepan, skim it well, add the juice from two lemons, a wineglassful of red Canary sack, and a tablespoonful of caster sugar. When all is thoroughly heated send the sauce to table in a tureen.

Markham's Arctic Record.

It is a fact not generally known that Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, whose vessel, the Camperdown, annihilated the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron in the recent manoeuvres off Tripoli, was the leader of the advance column of the polar expedition of 1875-76, under command of Captain (Sir George) Nares. The name of no more gallant commander appears in all the annals of Arctic exploration, and the exploits of few travellers have done more to establish a reputation for English pluck and dogged determination than that terrible struggle with the frozen sea which alone retrieved the fortunes of the most elaborately equipped expedition that ever sailed the northern waters. Markham's "farthest" (83 degrees and 20 minutes) has since been eclipsed by the "farthest north" of Lockwood and Brainard (83 degrees and 24 minutes, 1882,) but this latter exploit has in no way diminished respect for an achievement which carried the British standard many miles nearer to the pole than had been possible before. Rear Admiral Markham is without question one of the first authorities on Arctic exploration, and his opinions on a subject to which he has given the closest study are entitled to the highest consideration. In his work, "A Polar Reconnoissance," published in 1881, he states his conviction that the Franz-Joseph Land route to the pole offers greater possibilities than any other—a conclusion in which he is to-day supported by many Arctic "experts."

"Britain" Not "England."

No man, says the Rev. David Macrae, who knows anything of human nature or human history will think the misapplication of names a trifle. Even those who make light of it when only others are concerned realize its seriousness quickly enough when it touches themselves. Go about calling an honest man a swindler, and see whether you can satisfy him by explaining that you meant no offence. Go about describing a Liberal as a Tory, or a Tory as a Gladstonian and see if he thinks it a matter of no consequence. When an Englishman laughs at Scottish people objecting to be called English, call him an Irishman, and you will be surprised to find how rapidly he comes to see that after all there may be something in a name. Words represent ideas; names are understood to represent realities; and, therefore, to use the wrong word is to produce a wrong impression—to use the wrong name is to confuse and mislead. Scotland objects to being included in the term "England" as if she were a mere English county, because the term falsifies her history and misrepresents Scotland's true position. Scotland is no more a part of England than a part of Ireland. We object to being called Englishmen simply because we are not English but Scotch. In union with England we are British people; separately we are Scottish. We have the English papers constantly using the term "England" and "Britain" as if they were synonymous. The jumbling of these terms would sometimes be simply ridiculous were it not for the injustice and dishonor involved. Here, for instance, is an article advocating the establishment of a British vice-consulate with right to hoist the English flag. The writer does not mean the English flag, which is St. George and the dragon. He means the British flag. Why, then, not say "the British flag?" What would he think of any other writer who proposed a British vice-consulate with power to hoist the Scottish flag. Yet the British flag is as much Scotish as English. Here in another paper is a paragraph stating that "the Queen, who is fond of collecting relics of English sovereigns, recently purchased an old manuscript relating to Mary Queen of Scots." Even Mary Queen of Scots is now, it seems, to be called an English sovereign! Our school histories abound in similar bunglings of our national names. There is one before me which speaks of the Highland Brigade in the Crimea as "the English troops under command of Sir Colin Campbell." Five similar blunders occur on the same page. Here again we find a published series of "English Men of Action," including David Livingstone; "English Men of Letters," including Scott, Carlyle and Burns; and of "English Worthies," including Graham and Claverhouse! On the heights of Inkerman there stands a monument erected by the British people to the memory of the soldiers who fell there on both sides. Yet the inscription runs thus: "To the memory of the English, French and Russians who fell in the battle of Inkerman." Why insult the memory of the Scottish and Irish troops who also fell there, and who fought no less bravely than the English? Why not say British, which would have included them all? After the battle of Tamanieb the British general complimented the troops on "so nobly maintaining the honor of the English name." And this after a battle in which the victory had been won by the Highlanders—the Black Watch!—Scottish American, June 28.

THE RICHES OF ULSTER.

The Per Capita Valuation Less Than in Leinster and Munster.

The idea held by many people that Ulster is the richest province in Ireland is shown by a recent parliamentary return to be fallacious. Of the 32 counties, the nine Ulster ones stand in the order of 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 26th and 31st. Taking the ratable valuation of the four provinces, the valuation per head is for Leinster, £4 6s. 10d.; Munster, £2 19s. 6d.; Ulster, £2 15s. 4d.; Connaught, £1 19s. 8d. So that Leinster has not only a relative, but an absolute superiority over Ulster. Judged by the same standard, the result is not altered much in comparing the nine largest boroughs, for again Leinster tops the list with a valuation per head of £4 0s. 10d., and Ulster stands third at £2 15s. 2d. Dublin, also, it would seem, is richer than Belfast, for there the valuation per head is £2 19s. 1d. as against Belfast's £2 15s. 1d. As to the boasted "Protestantism" of Ulster, that, too, seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, for according to the last Irish census, the Catholic population in the Ulster counties, including the city of Belfast, numbered 744,353, and the Protestant population 873,524. The latter figures include all classes of dissenters, as well as Jews and persons refusing to specify their creed. The Protestant majority, inconsiderable though it be, is largely helped by the inclusion of populous Belfast. The bigotry of Ulster Protestants is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that whereas in Belfast there are 70,000 Catholics, or about one-fourth of the total population, yet according to evidence given before the select committee on the Belfast corporation bill last year, they are absolutely excluded from local government. There is no Catholic on the Belfast corporation, the harbor board or the harbor commissioner's staff. Of the 44 guardians of the poor one (non-elective) is a Catholic, and on the asylums board there are only three Catholics out of 22 members, and these are nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant. It seems, moreover, that the bigotry extends to, for instance, not allowing a second Catholic workhouse nurse, to the exclusion of workingmen from all but the least paid employments, such as scavengering and the more menial work in workhouses. Even in the mills, while Catholic children are employed as 'cogers' and 'duffers' until they are 14 or 15 years of age, they are then given no opportunity of learning trades, but have to fall out and become day laborers in Belfast, or to cross to England, or emigrate to America.—Christian World.

The Edinburgh Literary Forgeries.

Alexander Howland Smith has been committed to prison for 12 months on a conviction for defrauding the public by palming off as genuine a number of spurious literary documents; he was a highly successful impostor. Smith seems to have started in business in 1886. He had access to certain boxes in a lawyer's room containing a quantity of old papers of various kinds, and he had received permission to make what use he pleased of them, as the legal owners of these properties looked upon them apparently in the light of lumber. It is believed that some of the earlier specimens offered for sale by Smith were genuine. It is certain, however, that most of the literary and historical manuscripts subsequently manufactured by him, and thrown broadcast on the market, were forgeries of a clumsy character, incapable of resisting the test of critical and competent examination. Smith, nevertheless, fooled the public he had to deal with exceedingly credulous. He produced poems said by him to be in the handwriting of Burns; letters purporting to have been penned by Scott, and historical notes and documents belonging to the same period. The story he told of these treasures discovered in the archives of a lawyer's office sounded plausible; the papers had a sufficiently real look to pass the ordeal of the investigations to which they were submitted, and very little difficulty was experienced by him in disposing of them to dealers and others at a handsome profit.

A Valuable Cement.

A cement of specially valuable properties for steampipes, in filling up small leaks, such as a blow hole in a casting, without the necessity of removing the injured piece, has been compounded. The cement in question is composed of 5 pounds Paris white, 5 pounds yellow ochre, 10 pounds litharge, 5 pounds red lead, and 4 pounds black oxide manganese, these various materials being mixed with great thoroughness, a small quantity of asbestos and boiled oil afterwards being added. The composition, as thus prepared, will set hard in from two to five hours, and possesses the advantage of not being subject to expansion and contraction to such an extent as to cause leakage afterward, and its efficiency in places difficult of access is of special importance.—Railway Review.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

COURTSHIP IN SPAIN.

How Marriages Are Arranged for Young People—Peculiar Ceremony.

In Spain, when one attains a marriageable age, the parents, as a rule, relieve the younger people of any responsibility by choosing for their son or daughter, the daughter or son, as the case may be, of the family whose estates adjoin, so increasing their wordly goods, not taking into consideration the fact that one may have a heart whose warm blood is quickened into action at the approach of a neighbor further removed. Of course there is plenty of courting in Spain, but as a woman enjoys no freedom the courting is done by the young man standing in the street and his love behind her iron-barred window. Opportunities are not scarce where young people hold conversations in drawing rooms or the patio (court yard). As there is always a duenna or duncella present the chances of whispering those soft nothings so dear to the feminine heart are few. Besides few men care to have a listener to all those little speeches that have no meaning. One reason why the ladies of Spain enjoy so little freedom is because the Spaniard is fierce and bold in his passionate love-making. Young ladies are always chaperoned by an elderly one. Notwithstanding the guardianship, the Spaniard, on seeing the object of his affection approach the chapel door, will stride forward, and deftly removing his long coat spread it before the entrance for the fair ladies to step on. Another way of love-making is for a number of young gentlemen to congregate near the font of holy water, which is always outside the door of the chapel, and as the lady approaches all the young gentlemen dip the two fingers into the holy water and proffer it to the young lady, and as every well-behaved young lady would never think of entering the chapel door without using the holy water, she generally touches the fingers of the young gentleman of her choice, and, making the sign of the cross, enters the place of worship. Flirting in chapels or theatres is of common occurrence. The young man signals to the young woman by certain signs of the pocket handkerchief, which she returns with the expressive language of the "abanico" or fan. As all the women of the world are noted for their power of speech, the proverbial exception belongs to Spain—for ladies in that country are silent—their fan being the substitute for the tongue. Spaniards do not give a ring to their wives, symbolic of the marriage state, but the priest throws a gold chain about the necks of the bride and groom, and handing a small key to the groom declares them "man and wife," explaining to them the key is from that moment to the hour of death the symbol of honor that must guard the wife's safety through the trials of earth; turning to the bride, explaining her duties in the most earnest tone, to the effect that she must obey her lord and master in everything, with the exception of committing murder, robbery or ignoring the grace and infinite power of our Lord and Saviour. It is necessary for the groom to present the bride with 30 pieces of money, dollars with the poor, and onzas—viz. a gold piece to the value of $16—to the rich. The priest blesses this money and prays that in the near future the newly married pair may be prosperous in worldly goods and wealthy in faith and acts of Christianity. In the country towns or villages the presents of of horses, wagons, furniture, and everything needed to start housekeeping form part of the wedding procession. All these worldly goods accompany the bride and groom to the church door, and after the ceremony to their new home.—Syracuse Herald.

Perfect Female Figure.

It is no fairy tale to say that many men think women are a bit proud of themselves. If the latter are justified in their pride, very well and good. One young woman in Wisconsin exposed her vanity by writing to the Jenness-Miller Magazine for the measurements of a perfect figure of the young woman variety. This was the answer:—Age, 20; height, 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 4 1-2; weight, 118 to 122 pounds; bust, 32 1-2 to 33 inches; waist, 21 to 22 1-2 inches; bust over biceps, 41 to 42 inches; ankle, 6 3-4 to 7 1-4 inches; shoe, 3 1-2. This is one standard; others give waist measure an inch or possibly two inches larger, on the theory that a strictly perfect form must not have a compressed waist. There are, however, various authorities, none of which agree. Some prefer Juno, others Venus, and yet others some fairy-like creature who would be of but little value to the world other than as an ornament or a plaything. It seems, however, to be conceded by those who are best qualified to judge that the medium is most to be desired.—Chicago Herald.

New Way to Iron Shirt Bosoms.

After the usual plan of smoothing over the dry starched surface with a wetted cloth, next rub a piece if white Castile soap—the same that is used for smoothing sewing machine seams—evenly and lightly over the shirt bosom, which is then ironed with a very clean iron or those specially made for the purpose. It is the handling of the iron and the strength of pressing it firmly upon the shirt that makes all the difference between good and bad ironing. Either mutton suet, white wax, borax or gum arable in the hot starch will improve that and make the ironer's work tell better.

Public opinion is generally not very far astray after all, for the simple reason that it is the result of experience and not theory. In the manner of drinking in hot weather it has been found that the most wholesome and refreshing beverage is "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice. It can be taken with plain water, aerated water or claret and soda, in fact, a dash of "Montserrat" improves almost anything. It is pure, being the juice of ripe fruit, and is cheaper than lemons.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5. Staked June 1st, 1893.

Jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.
Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.
Skidegate, June 1, 1893. Jy13

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SOAP

A downright good Soap, so good that you can use it for all purposes without risk to skin or fabric, no matter how tender or delicate

SUNLIGHT Soap IS AT YOUR SERVICE AT YOUR GROCERS

This Soap has been in use in Windsor Castle for over three years, and the manufacturers have been appointed by special Royal Warrant SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN

"SUNLIGHT" has received 11 Gold Medals for purity and excellence

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA, B.C.

What do you want A Waterproof for?

To Wear in Wet Weather?

Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

Currie's Coats, Edinburgh Waterproof Are Just What You Want, was

STAMINAL

Supplies the feeding qualities of
Beef and Wheat,
And the tonic qualities of
Hypophosphites
Combined in the form of a
PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

A Valuable Food and Tonic.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent,
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

ESTATE OF JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

A. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, John Robert Kerr and Roderick Begg, doing business on Government street, in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, under the name and style of Kerr & Begg, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to John Robert Kerr, to whom they have been assigned, who will carry on the business at the old stand in his own name.

JOHN ROBERT KERR.
RODERICK BEGG.

July 19th-2w.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B.C.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS	No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.
Lv. 12.30 P.M.		WELLINGTON	Lv. 8.00 A.M.
12.39	4	Extension	8.08
12.46	8	Farrar	8.15
12.54	12	Hemlock	8.23
1.00	17	Diver Lake	8.29
1.11	24	Jingle Pot	8.40
1.20	30	Nanaimo River	8.50
1.25	33	Chase River	8.55
1.35	38	Cedar	9.05
1.45	43	Yellow Point	9.15
1.55	48	Cassidy	9.25
2.05	53	Ladysmith	9.35
2.15	59	Somenos	9.45
2.25	65	Duncans	9.55
2.35	71	Shawnigan	10.05
2.45	77	Cobble Hill	10.15
2.55	83	Cowichan Station	10.25
3.05	89	Sikalah	10.35
3.15	95	Koksilah	10.45
3.25	101	Greenwood	10.55
3.35	107	Somenos	11.05
3.45	113	Chemainus	11.15
4.10	126	Oyster Bay	11.40
4.42	142	Shoal Bay	12.12
Ar. 5.00	150	NANAIMO	Ar. 12.30
Lv. 5.30		NANAIMO	Lv. 2.00
Ar. 8.45		VICTORIA	Ar. 5.15
Ts.			Ts.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.
Lv. 8.00 A.M.		VICTORIA	Lv. 3.30 P.M.
8.45	75	Shoal Bay	4.15
8.57	73	Oyster Bay	4.27
9.06	69	Chemainus	4.36
9.22	63	Crofton	4.52
9.32	57	Somenos	5.02
9.42	51	Duncans	5.12
9.52	45	Cowichan Station	5.22
10.02	39	Shawnigan	5.32
10.12	33	Cobble Hill	5.42
10.22	27	McPherson's	5.52
10.32	21	Koksilah	6.02
10.42	15	Sikalah	6.12
10.52	9	Cowichan	6.22
11.02	3	Glenora	6.32
11.15		Lake	6.45
11.20		Lemalchi	6.50
11.30		Meade Creek	7.00
11.40		Youbou	7.10
11.55		Nitinat Narrows	7.25
Ar. 12.15 P.M.		Port Renfrew	Ar. 7.45 P.M.

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,
Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, General Agent.
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.

DAILY SERVICE BY THE Great Northern Railway —TO— THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,
Also to Local Points in
WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.
FINEST TRAINS EVER RUN TO PACIFIC COAST

COAST LINES—
Seattle & Montana Railway,
Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

For further information apply to
C. A. HATTRAY, Gen'l Agt.,
No. 4 Adelphi Block,
Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr.,
S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry., & N.W.S. Ry.,
Seattle.
H. A. JOHNSON,
Div. Fr't & Pass. Agt., Great Northern,
Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M
Umatilla - - - July 23
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON the West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Third street, Victoria. 17m28

THE Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines assuring direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	29	....Seattle....	92 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M1 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	25	Ar	4 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Ar	49	Port Gamble	31	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

QUICK TIME!! TO SAN FRANCISCO AND ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA, Via the Mt Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific Company.

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

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Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vesuvius Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa..... Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line.

STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, June 24th, 1893.

STEAMSHIP "WARRINOO"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, July 14th, and regular monthly sailings hereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN LINE.

Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver, June
" India " " July
" China " " Aug.
" Japan " " Aug.
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

For rates of passage and further information apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
C.P.R. Agent, Government Street.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—460 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply, P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

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S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Jamson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 32.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Cos and wood for sale. e22-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja15

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fo13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy22 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday in every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, following communications cordially invited.
E. LEE GREY, Scribe E.
1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PFEIFFER, K. of R. & S.
octl

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. G. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. jy21 3m

DR. H. B. FINDLEY,
Dentist.
36 Government Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria, B. C. Specialties—Crown and Bridge Work, Porcelain and Enamel Inlays. jy3-1m

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 2, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

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L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 186

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SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL
Splendid Summer Resort.
Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.
Ju30-4m

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

NOTICE.
As many people are under the impression that Munroe Miller's Job Printing and Bookbinding Establishment is closed, I beg to inform the public that every department is in full operation, under the management of Mr. Miller, who will be glad to welcome his old friends and make new ones.
THOS. T HULL, Assignee.
s21-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Delsarte
College of Oratory
FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President,
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture, School of Physical Culture, School of Dramatic Art.
Fall Term September 12.
For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Apply 337 Johnson street, after 2 p.m. daily. jy20-tf

WANTED—By a competent young woman lately from the east, a position as housekeeper or second work, or care of children. Address A.M., Times Office. jy 20-3t.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business for man of limited capital; will require between $1,000 and $1,200; plant, stock and good-will go with sale. For particulars address Manufacturer, Times office. jy17-tf.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

WANTED—Widow with two small children would like situation as house-keeper, country preferred. Address P. O. box 622.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. j5-1m

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1½ story log house and 4 sheds; near McPherson's Station; cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 76 Douglas st. j26

FOR SALE—New two story house, 5 rooms, Frances Avenue, Saanich Road; a bargain at $900; terms to suit. A. W. More & Co., 76 Douglas St. ju26

TO LET—5 roomed house on Frances Avenue Saanich Road; cheap at $8. A. W. More & Co., 76 Douglas St. ju26

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. B. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 ju-tf

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply B., this office. je9-tf

Telephone 204.
Ring us up!
We will sell you
Groceries & Provisions
At Prices
Never offered before
To the Public.
Ask our Quotations before placing your orders elsewhere.
Free and speedy delivery of all orders.
FRANCK'S GROCERY
Cor. Fort and Quadra Sts.

Spectacle Wearers
Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the
ONLY OPTICIANS
In British Columbia,
F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
AGENCY.
J. St. Clair Blackett
74 Yates Street,
GENERAL AGENT UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
Fire Insurance Written at Lowest Rates.
Collections promptly made.
City Property a Specialty.

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The Daily Times.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It looks as though the silver dispute in the States might be accurately summed up in the question: Will congress consent to bonus the producers of silver at the expense of the whole country? If this question is to be answered in the negative, as it of course should be, the Sherman law will be repealed—or at least that provision of the act which requires the government to purchase so much silver every month. If the question is to be answered in the affirmative, then congress should substitute for the Sherman law an act which would really place silver on a par with gold, or, as the Denver convention put it, establish "an American system which includes the free coinage of gold and silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1." That would confer a substantial advantage on the "silverites," and would supply a means of testing bimetallism, which the Sherman law does not supply. There is no manner of doubt that the experiment would result disastrously for the States, but it would at least settle the question most effectually. Apparently no sort of argument will convince the advocates of free silver coinage that the United States cannot, if it were ever so willing, maintain a ratio of 16 to 1 or any other arbitrary ratio, between gold and silver, and perhaps they might see the truth if the test were actually applied. It is to be feared that the law of supply and demand would be too strong for even the united strength of the free silver advocates and congress to overcome. On the other hand it is quite true that the silver men can point the federal government to an awkward precedent. They have for years been compelling the whole country to bonus a number of favored manufacturers, who have no greater claim to "protection" than the silver miners of Colorado and Nevada. The difference between the two cases is one of degree, not of principle. There would also be a difference in the results, for the gratification of the silverites' desire would quickly bring serious trouble, while the country has borne up under the protection burden by means of its magnificent natural resources. It would be hard to believe that congress could seriously entertain the demands of the silver men or think of causing the United States to shoulder alone the silver burden, which other countries are shrewd enough to evade.

It seems that there is talk of St. Alban's cathedral, Toronto, the erection of which began a few years ago, being sold to meet a mortgage of $55,000 on it. Foreclosure now threatens the bishop unless the money is raised in a short time. The committee appointed to raise the funds have met with very little success. Toronto had its financial "spree," and of course has to suffer from the inevitable financial headache that follows such excesses. Still the headache must be unusually bad when an Anglican Cathedral is in danger of being sold under a mortgage.

Dr. Walter Kempster, who was sent to Europe by the United States government to study cholera and the means of dealing with it, has said some very reassuring things in his report. For instance: "Cholera must be eaten. It cannot be absorbed or breathed. The germs must be taken into the stomach. If people realize this and govern themselves accordingly, they can escape, in case the germs should reach this country." A proper understanding of the nature of this disease and the manner in which it is acquired is essential to the public welfare, since the ignorant, and almost superstitious, panic that has seized upon the people whenever cholera has made its appearance, often to the complete paralysis of business, would then be avoided. Dr. Kempster declares that the method of dealing with cholera in Europe is far superior to that followed in the United States, and that by proper sanitary regulations and isolation of cases the disease may be prevented from spreading if it once gains a foothold. He holds that it is possible to keep it from a city when surrounding towns are tainted, or to keep it out of any particular house in an infected district, by proper attention to food and drink and purification of the water supply and sewerage system. All of which would go to show that cholera's terrors are largely due to ignorance of the proper way of fighting it.

Halifax Chronicle: On $40,000 worth of imported blankets Canadians pay $20,000 tariff tax. They paid many times that sum in excess prices to the home makers because of the tariff excluding competition. On $37,000 worth of imported soap Canadians last year paid $10,000. On socks and hosiery the imports aggregated $884,000 and the taxes levied amounted to $150,000. Foreign yarn was bought by Canadians to the value of $184,000 and $62,000 was paid the customs tax collectors to allow it to land on our shores. The above articles aggregate in value $645,000, on which we paid in duty into the treasury $242,000, or nearly 40 per cent.; besides which the people paid in tribute to the protected home manufacturers about $484,000 more—$2 going to the combines for every dollar that went into the treasury. The people of Canada have arrived at the conclusion that the fleecing policy must end—the national policy must go.

The Stewiacke and Lansdowne railway, a small branch road in Nova Scotia, has made default on its bonds in London. It is very much to be feared that London capitalists will get timid in regard to Canadian railway bonds. One default on the part of some "wildcat" enterprise is sufficient to scare away many cautious lenders from bona fide objects.

Progress of British Shipping.

The Newcastle Chronicle says: "Shareholders in steamships may obtain only limited dividends, but the shipping business enlarges in extent in the United Kingdom. The parliamentary table recently issued on the subject is so full of tables that it is difficult for the uninitiated to follow them. A comparison taken from one of these tables, however, will illustrate that growth very fairly. The table below shows the tonnage of vessels, sailing and steam, that entered and cleared from ports in the United Kingdom in the years named for British and foreign vessels:

Year.	British.	Foreign.
	Tons.	
1860	13,914,000	10,774,000
1870	25,072,000	11,958,000
1880	41,348,000	17,387,000
1882	43,670,000	17,820,000
1892	54,372,000	21,494,000

Thus in thirty-two years the trade done by the British vessels at our own ports has been about quadrupled, while that done by the foreign vessels at our ports has scarcely been doubled, so that over the period of a little more than three decades we have no reason to complain. One of the lower ratio of growth in foreign vessels as distinct from British is that the American vessels entering and leaving our ports have decreased with some activity during the past sixteen years, while Italian vessels have also fallen off. The increase in the case of the British vessels is, of course, mainly due to the larger portion of work that is done by steamships. In 1860 the steam tonnage (British, that is) did less than one-third of the total; last year they did eight-sixths of the total. The larger work entailed by larger fleets and ships the merchant ships of the British empire have increased in a manner which the following tabular statement makes clear:

Year.	Tons.
1860	5,710,000
1870	7,149,000
1880	8,447,000
1892	10,286,000

Here, again, the increase is due in the greatest part to the increase in the steamships; indeed, in the period that is covered by the contrast a large part of that navy has been transferred from sailing to steamships. And that transfer is the explanation for the greater growth of the work than the increase of the working vessels. The tonnage has been nearly doubled, whilst the work done has been about quadrupled. And it is a singular feature of the alteration in merchant shipping that the employment of seamen is in proportion to the tonnage much less than it was thirty or forty years ago. The use of machinery, the alteration in the propelling power and the increased efficiency of that power enable our ships to be worked with a very material reduction of the proportion of men to the tonnage. It is probable that the increase in the merchant shipping will not be so large in the immediate future as it has been in recent years—the dullness in shipbuilding must have its effect on the output of the present year, and the condition of the shipping trade itself must influence the building of the future. But the figures we have given prove how greatly the merchant shipping industries of the United Kingdom have been enlarged in the last few decades, and give some guarantee that we can now allow the shipbuilding industries to have a partial rest for a time."

Sedan Chairs as a Fad.

For months past, says the London Queen, we have been threatened with the return of the hoop—nay, it is already upon us, upon the ladies, that is. And now we hear rumors that the sedan chair is once more coming into fashion. A coachbuilder has definitly made three or four to order, and expects to make more.

I think our faces and our clothes, as well as our habits, have become quite out of keeping with such things. Doubtless a pretty woman in a picture hat will look as charming in a sedan chair as in a Victoria, but "chapeau," silk-hatted and frock-coated—does not the simile of a jack-in-the box rise to one's mind? a old and stately box rise to one's mind? In old and stately idle, when full-bottomed perukes gave majesty to the head, and the silks and embroideries of the men's coats rivalled those of the women's dresses, the sedan chair took its natural place—a dignified, aristocratic, oppressive conveyance—and made a fitting and decorative setting for the people whose wants had called it into being.

In France, in the old days, the daintiest and most brilliant artists were employed in the decoration of sedan chairs. Martin varnished them, Watteau, Lancret and Boucher embellished them; and in such little temples of beauty it must indeed have been a pleasure to sit. In the beginning of the last century they plied for hire in the London streets, at the modest price of a shilling an hour; this for the chair and its two stalwart porters, who were usually Irishmen, it appears, and were preferred before others on account of their broad shoulders and big calves.

An International Visitor.

It will be new to many readers to know that the mosquito is firmly established in London. It is to be found incertain large hotels, which are the resort of visitors coming from the continent, and the supply seems to be maintained by constant importations from abroad. Visitors who are familiar with the noise and bite of the mosquito assert that it is the true pest in its worst form, and there is no reason for doubting their experiences.

A ludicrous mistake in identity on this point recently occurred at a large colliery in the north of England. The men in a distant part of the mine complained that the workings were full of mosquitoes, and refused to enter the gallery. As it takes something worse than a mosquito to frighten a collier, the manager went down to explore, and discovered, much to his amazement, that the workings were full of huge, hornet-like, yellow-banded flies, whose larvæ were hatching out from the wooden props that support the roof in the warm atmosphere of the pit. The buzz and rustle of wings was indeed formidable, and the bite of the supposed "mosquitoes" would, by analogy, be something very terrible indeed.—London Spectator.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

The Last Years of the Life of the French Romancist.

New York Herald: Guy de Maupassant, who died July 6th, was born at the castle of Miromesnil, in the department of Seine Inferieure, in the year 1850, and his youth resembled that of all French boys who go through the regular routine of college life and periodical examinations and then look to the taste and convenience of their family for the choice of a career; for in the question of a profession, as well as that of marriage, French parents and not French children have to decide. So Guy de Maupassant was sent to Paris, where he entered the government offices in the naval department and remained there as clerk for about 15 years. But he had already a taste for literature, and soon became intimate with Zola and the brothers De Goncourt. At first nothing much was thought of the young man in this cenacle of celebrities, who were, all of them, occupied just then in collecting the most extraordinary ingredients, many of them very spicy, to add to the unsavory dishes that were mixing up for an open-mouthed public.

Suddenly, in the series of short novels published by Zola, called "Les Soirees de Medan," appears "Boule-de-Suif," a story, signed by Guy de Maupassant, and in one bound the young employee is at the top of the ladder, for this story was a masterpiece. The subject was not a very refined one, but what pathos! what a touching episode! A drama in the wretched life of a low-born, ill-bred, abandoned woman, of a courtesan in the most degraded state, but still a woman with a heart; not such a one as beats in the breast of the woman who lated breast of the good woman who would have sneered at her, but a truly grand heart. The story of "Boule-de-Suif" exploded like a bomb in the little club which met in the house of Zola at Medan, and Guy de Maupassant's fame was established.

Numerous works followed "Boule-de-Suif," very different from one another, thus bearing the stamp of their author's character. Some were extremely coarse, others very tender and pathetic. Some time after the appearance of "Bel-Ami" De Maupassant was at his home—that is to say, he was staying for a time in the very pretty little hotel he shared with some members of his family. There he used to run aground when he was perfectly exhausted by the various ways and means which do exhaust men, or worse than that, when he was really ill, suffering from the eyes or his back, or some other part of his body, which seemed to be attacked by a mysterious foe suddenly and without warning. This little hotel is situated in the Rue de Montchanin, between the Boulevard Makesherbes and the avenue de Villiers, in that quarter of Paris so dear to artists of every description. Meissonier Munkascy, Sara Bernhardt, poor De Neuville and Bastien Lepage all have had their artistic abodes in this neighborhood of the Parc Monceau.

He was a prolific writer for different literary journals and magazines. He also wrote plays, and in the end of 1883 his "Histoire du Vieux Temps," a comedy in two acts, was prepared for the Theatre Francais. Among his publications are "Une Vie," which in 1883 was interdicted; "La Vie Errante," "Clair de Lune," "Yvette," and "Le Rosier de Madame Huson."

In the beginning of 1892 he became insane and tried to commit suicide. He was placed in a private asylum for the insane, where he remained till his death.

M. de Maupassant was very tall for a Frenchman, and would be of a good height even for an Englishman; but his type of beauty would scarcely suit the romantic turn of mind of an esthetic young lady. With his broad shoulders and short neck, he reminded one of an athlete such as one would fancy whirling around the giddy bar of a trapeze. The head was large, and the hair, cut military fashion, made it appear almost square; the nape of the neck immediately under the hair was powerful and broad. His eyes, which were very prominent, were soft, and seemed to have gathered in their pale orbs all that was kind in that strange mixture of humanity.

When his play of "Murette" was put on the stage for the second time at the Gymnase theatre in March of this year some of his friends told him this in the hope of provoking some remark which might give them reason to hope that his reason was not quite gone. When de Maupassant heard the news he shook his head and said very sadly:—"C'est bien mauvais. C'est une bien mauvais piece." This incident showed that his memory was still unimpaired and that his judgment on certain matters, at least, had undergone no alteration since the blow that struck him. His life at Dr. Blanche's asylum was one of intense self-imposed fatigues, for he spent his days in the hardest physical exercise and labor.

It was at the Lyceum at Rouen, which he entered in his seventeenth year to study rhetoric, that he met Gustave Flaubert, who became his lifelong friend. Flaubert, however, could not curb this erratic genius. He once said to an interviewer, when inveighing against his critics:—

"However, there is nothing to be done but write—write as long as the public are willing to swallow what you have written and buy your books. But as for art!—pshaw! What is it, please? The squeezing of some spongeous mushroom growing at the corner of some one's brains! * * * Money, money. * * * When you have got it what can you do with it in this slow Paris, where you are not even free to keep a harem, with beautiful slaves to fan you on a hot summer's evening?"

He was always wandering about—sailing away in his yacht Bel Ami, which he named after his book; gliding on his bicycle along the lonely roads between Paris and Rouen; spending night after night on the beach near Houlgate, or slipping in caves and caverns amid the rocks to watch the sea; then for a time coming back to whirl around in the Parisian abyss till exhausted, but always trying to keep up strength and spirits by those mysterious drops. It was in the midst of these eccentricities that he wrote the "Horla," which he followed by an exquisite work, "Notre Coeur."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, sails from Southampton July 29th.

Although heavy showers have fallen at Kingston at intervals, farmers on the south side of Wolf Island are suffering from drought. No rain has fallen there since April 16th.

The East Elgin Conservative convention tendered the nomination for the Ontario house to C. A. Brower, ex-reeve of Yarmouth, and he was given a week to consider the matter.

Raphael Bellmore, who for 38 years filled the position of inspector of inland revenue in Montreal, has been superannuated at his own request. J. T. Vincent, assistant inspector, succeeds him.

The Toronto street railway has taken action against the city for $750 per day loss and damages to permanent roadways laid in conjunction with a change of rails necessary for the electric service. The railway wanted to do the paving, but the city refused to allow it.

A rather peculiar celebration will be held at Queenston heights next week. It will be in commemoration of the capture of Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara river from the French in 1759 by Sir William Johnson and his little army of regulars and Indians. The fort is now in possession of the States and garrisoned by a regiment of United States infantry.

The Quebec correspondent of Le Monde says: The faithful who assisted at mass yesterday morning in the Jesuit church had a little surprise. In his sermon the officiating father in making a comparison between the heads of the Roman Catholic church and those of the English church said: "And who is the head of the Church of England? A woman, a queen. I know well, but a woman after all, who even in the eyes of her own subjects is certainly not a model for her sex." A light murmur of surprise was heard coming from the pews.

A dispatch from Mackenzie Island, Michigan, states that a young woman named Lilian Soulter, a native of Petrolia, Ont., suicided there in consequence of being unable to bear the disgrace of being raped by a soldier named Wm. Badgley. Letters written by her revealed her motive and Badgley's crime, and her body and Badgley's face showed the violence of the struggle that took place. Badgley is in custody to await the result of the coroner's inquest. He was found in the hold of a Canada bound steamer. Talk of lynching Badgley has been prevalent among the other soldiers.

Handy Telephoning.

The discovery has recently been made in France that the gas and water pipes of all houses are electrically charged with a difference of potential, and that, consequently, communication can be made by means of them. By a galvanometer it is found that the negative pole is formed by the gas pipe, and that the galvanometer deflection is permanent and constant in amount during several months, though there is a slight diurnal variation. By touching the different pipes by the terminals of a telephone, a cracking sound is heard, indicating the passage of a current. The discoverer attributes these currents to a slow chemical change in the pipes, which thus form the plates of a battery. The pipes must be fairly well insulated from each other. It was found that they acted as conductors for telephonic communication, and a conversation was successfully carried on without other connecting conductors between two houses at a distance of 350 feet apart. The prospect is, that not only can telephonic communication be established between houses joined by the same water and gas pipes, but communication by the ordinary Morse signals as well. This should prove worthy of investigation by some local electrician.

The Conservatory of Music.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons.

A Traveller's Tale.

Ottawa, July 17.—W. F. Sparham, of 95 Nepean street, a traveller for the well-known house of Russel, Gardiner & Russel, tells an interesting story about the cure of a kidney trouble that has afflicted him for the past nine months. Ever since attacked, Mr. Sparham tried physicians' prescriptions and other medicines, but none had any effect. He constantly suffered pain, which finally became so intense that he could not sleep. Death seemed the only possible deliverance from his suffering. He got a box of Dodd's kidney pills from Henry Watters, a druggist here, and that one box effected a cure. Mr. Sparham is to-day the happiest man in the Ottawa valley, and he has many friends who rejoice with him.

Get Your Strawberries

Before they are all gone. Red and black currants, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. F. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

AN ACT OF COURTESY.

The Wallace Society Places a Portrait of "Crofter" Begg in Its Hall.

At the regular meeting of Sir William Wallace Society last evening, after routine business, the president introduced the subject of the celebration of the centenary of the arrival of Sir Alexander Mackenzie at the Pacific coast, and alluded to the action and prominent part which their oldest honorary member, Mr. Begg, had taken in connection with that matter. He considered it to be the duty of the society to acknowledge their appreciation of Mr. Begg's assistance in that particular in some manner, and as he had procured a portrait of that gentleman he would propose that it should be placed in the society's hall, as a tribute of respect and a memorial of the Mackenzie centennial. The president then submitted the following address:

"In behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society of Victoria I have much pleasure in thanking Mr. Alexander Begg (known the world over as 'the Crofter's Friend') for the very active and hearty interest he has taken in commemorating with British Columbians the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on the Pacific coast.

"As a token of our esteem for Mr. Begg as a Scotchman and a man, we have procured a portrait of the venerable crofter himself, which will be given an honored place in the hall of the society. Its presence will constantly remind us of his sterling worth and keep alive our warm regard for him.

"A Scotchman by birth and a British Columbian by adoption, none appreciate more than Mr. Begg the grand possibilities of our Pacific province—the land of illimitable resources and treasure house of untold mines of wealth. With hardy Scotchmen to form part of the bone and sinew of the land, British Columbia's advance in the next century must eclipse the wonderful progress recorded during the last 100 years, proud though that progress has been.

"Signed on behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society.

(Signed)

"ROBERT HAMILTON JAMESON,
President."

Mr. Muir heartily endorsed the action of the president, which could not fail to give great satisfaction to the present and future members of the society. It was a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Begg, who had taken a lively interest in the society during his stay in the city, and latterly in the Mackenzie centennial; indeed he (Mr. Muir) thought it doubtful but for the energetic action of our honorary member the memory of that important historical event would have been allowed to slumber in silence. For his part he would like to see the portraits of all the members of the society placed around the hall, that the familiar countenances of their co-workers and associates might be kept fresh in remembrance. There was not enough zeal shown in this respect. This society was formed chiefly to provide opportunities for social enjoyment; that the older sons of Scotia might have reminiscences of their native land brought frequently before them, and that the younger men, descendants of Scotchmen, might become familiar with the more prominent features of the customs and history of their fatherland, and a knowledge of the difficult work performed and the high and important positions held by their forefathers in British Columbia and elsewhere throughout the world.

Mr. Begg briefly replied, acknowledging the honor they had conferred on him by giving him a place near the portrait of the great "uncrowned king of Scotland," Sir William Wallace, in whose name this society was in a position to do much good socially in this city. If the apathy which prevails regarding many public affairs could be dispelled, great improvement might be made in the way in which a large portion of the spare time of pleasure-seekers is spent. The society, he would say, required stirring up. A few more of the popular entertainments and concerts which have been so much enjoyed would doubtless be well received and would draw the lovers of innocent pleasure towards the Sir William Wallace society.

The remainder of the evening was enjoyed by listening to the stirring strains of the bagpipes, ably "manipulated" by the society's piper, Mr. Robertson, formerly pipe-major of the Dundee volunteers. A dance by Willie Anderson, which included "Shean Trews" and a Highland fling, were next given. Mr. Patterson sang the "Macgregor's Gathering and the "Silver Tassie" with good effect. "Robin Tamson's Smiddie," by Mr. Muir, was joined in with a hearty chorus, and "Annie Laurie" was led by R. H. Jameson. "Auld Lang Syne" by the company concluded the meeting.

Will Sail To-Morrow.

The steamship Victoria, Capt. Panton, arrived here from Tacoma this afternoon outward bound. She has a lot of spars to load here, and as it is very slow work she will not get away before to-morrow. She will have a large amount of freight this trip. She will also have a fair passenger list.

Visitors From Seattle.

A. C. Martin, general agent at Seattle for the Union Pacific; Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin and Miss Jeffrey of Portland; E. W. Ruff of Seattle, traveling freight agent of the Northern Pacific, and the Misses R. and M. Ruff form a party who are in the city for a few days. All the members of the party are at the Victoria, with the exception of Miss R. Ruff, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane.

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Passengers Going South.

The steamer Umatilla sails for San Francisco with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: F. E. Cook, L. C. Ralston, W. F. Snell, J. N. Simpson, Miss Ralston, Jas. Andrew and Jno. C. Wright.

Household Furniture Sale.

Joshua Davies has been instructed by R. Pittock of Menzies street, James Bay, to sell by auction on Wednesday, July 26th, all his household furniture and garden tools. A complete list of the furniture to be sold is given in another column.

Sloops to be Sold.

The sloops Roma and Nymphe, seized by the customs officials and condemned for infractions of the revenue law, will be sold by auction on Tuesday next at the custom house wharf. The sails and other rigging of both sloops will be sold with them. Joshua Davies is the auctioneer.

Flagship Officers Entertain.

Three hundred guests were entertained on board H. M. S. Royal Arthur yesterday afternoon by the officers. The party were conveyed to the ship by steam launches provided for the purpose. Flags and bunting had been profusely used, and the ship had a regular holiday appearance.

Dismissed From the Service.

Engineer H. Taylor of H. M. S. Nymphe was tried by court-martial at Esquimalt yesterday for drunkenness and assault. The decision reached was dismissal from the service. The court was composed of Capt. Hughes-Hallett, H. M. S. Garnet; Capt. French, H. M. S. Royal Arthur; Commander Huntingford, H. M. S. Nymphe; Commander Stokes and Lieutenants Moggridge and Nicholson, H. M. S. Royal Arthur.

Reception at Duncan's.

Bishop Perrin returned yesterday from Duncan's, where, on Wednesday last, a reception was given him in the agricultural hall. Many parishioners and others attended, the local clergy being represented by Revs. J. A. Leakey, D. Holmes and E. G. Miller. Addresses of welcome were read by W. H. Elkington, churchwarden of St. Peter's, and W. P. Jaynes, representing Maple Lodge, K. of P. The bishop responded. The ladies of St. Peter's church afterwards provided refreshments.

Likes Victoria.

In Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of July 2nd appears an article on a "Run through Canada," by the editor, Thos. Catling. That gentleman was in Victoria on the 24th of May, and he refers to this city in the following complimentary manner: "From noon till night Victoria, on the celebration of the 74th anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, presented as pretty and cheerful a scene as I ever looked upon. If adverse fate should drive me from the neighborhood of Fleet street and compel me to seek a home elsewhere, I would try the capital of British Columbia."

The New Line.

F. C. Davidge, who has completed arrangements for placing a line of steamships on the Seattle-Orient route in connection with the Great Northern railway, returned home last evening. The steamers will make a short stop at Victoria, the first one arriving in August. For the present steamers will be chartered for the route, but the company intend building steamers which will be ready by May 1st, 1894. These steamers will be principally for carrying freight, but there will be passenger accommodation. The line will be managed by Samuels, Samuels & Co., represented on the Sound and British Columbia by F. C. Davidge & Co.

A Pupil of Gerome.

Among the arrivals in Victoria during this month who came with the intention of making the city their home, was Mons. Reme Quentin, a gentleman whose name is very familiar in Parisian art circles. M. Quentin is a pupil of the great Gerome, and between the studio of that famous master and the ateliers of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts has spent seven years of a very busy life. To have been spoken well of by Gerome is certificate enough for any rising artist, and M. Quentin has enjoyed that flattering distinction. He has exhibited for some years in the Paris salon, and has won warm recognition from the critics of the great capital. M. Quentin's special subject is portraiture and figure painting. For years he has devoted his time and talents to these fascinating branches of art, and his success in them is beyond question. M. Quentin has opened a commodious studio in the Duck building, Broad street, and has already received the felicitations of many Victoria artists who have called to greet their distinguished brother-in-art. A Times representative in conversation with M. Quentin asked him what he thought of British Columbian scenery. The Parisian could not find words to express his admiration of its grandeur and sublime beauty, but said it was a painter's paradise.

VISITING PLACES OF INTEREST.

The Lieut.-Governor and Ottawa Officials Visit the Quarantine Station.

A special train with the palace car Maude attached, returned last evening from Nanaimo with a party composed of the following: Hon. Edgar Dewdney, lieutenant-governor; Hon. Theodore Davie, premier and attorney-general; Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, and Deputy Minister Burgess; Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, chief commissioner of lands and works; Dr. I. W. Powell; Col. E. G. Prior, M. P.; Thomas Earle, M. P.; D. J. Reid, M. P.; D. M. Eberts, Q. C., M. P. P.; Joseph Hunter, M. P. P., superintendent of the E. & N. Railway Company; A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs; and H. K. Prior, general freight and passenger agent of the E. & N. On Thursday the party visited points of interest in Cowichan district, among which was the Kuper Island Industrial school. They proceeded to Nanaimo and Wellington yesterday morning and visited the mines. They were entertained by Mayor Haslam, S. M. Robins of the New Vancouver Coal Company and Mr. Bryden of the Wellington mines.

This morning Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Hon. T. M. Daly, Deputy Minister Burgess, Hon. P. O'Reilly and other gentlemen visited the quarantine station at Albert Head and also called at Williams Head, where the new station is being erected. They were taken down on the government steamer Princess.

Search Party Organized.

Superintendent of the Provincial Police F. S. Hussey returned last evening from the Mainland. While there he organized a party to go up Squamish valley and endeavor to ascertain what became of the two young men, Clarke and Braden, who were lost last year. Clarke was a surveyor sent out by the government to locate land. He was accompanied by Karl Braden, a young English artist. Nothing has been heard of them since. There are many theories as to what became of them. Some think they were foully dealt with, while others are of opinion that they were drowned. The party sent out by Superintendent Hussey is composed of Stanley Smith, another white man and an Indian. They are all well acquainted with the valley and will spend some time endeavoring to find out what became of the missing men.

That Hat.

It was not a Salvation Army poke bonnet, nor a cockle-shell, nor a Quaker, nor a butterfly cap, nor one of the fore-and-aft admiral style, but a good old-fashioned headdress worn by a substantially built Klootchman. It was conically shaped, elaborately painted, and embellished with the pedigree and all the totems of the good lady's family history for years and years, around the sides. The rim was turned down, forming a grateful shade from the rays of the sun. In the matter of hats it is a question if civilization has improved that article of ladies' attire. The klootch seemed proud of her art treasure, and upon her fair Athenian features reposed the self-satisfied contentment sometimes to be noted in the countenance of a well-fed cow chewing the cud.

Whiskey Sellers Arrested.

The steamer Ina of Vancouver, with 200 gallons of whiskey, has been seized and her crew of three men arrested. The seizure and arrest was made by Constable Anderson at Toba Inlet. Supt. Hussey was notified of it by telegram this morning. A great deal of illicit whiskey business has been done lately among the gulf islands and the superintendent gave his men orders to do their best to stamp it out. The whiskey is sold to both Indians and white men, and as the sellers have no license they are liable to conviction under two charges—selling to Indians and selling without a license.

To Suit the Hard Times.

Why pay exhorbitant prices for clothes when you can have them made to order by a merchant tailor who has the best reputation in Canada to uphold? Did you ever look into the matter? That 50 per cent. can be saved by ordering clothes from 700 imported samples of E. J. Morgan, 10 Broad street. Perfect-fitting garments or no sale.

No Compromise Likely.

The tailors' strike has brought out nothing new. The employees of Gregg & Sons and J. L. Leask & Co. will go "out" this evening, to-day being the close of their week. It is not likely that there will be any compromise between employers and employed, and Monday will see the two sides arrayed against each other.

Excursion to Townsend.

The Islander this morning took 250 Victorians over to Port Townsend. About the same number of people came over on the return from the latter city to spend the day in Victoria. They returned at 3 o'clock with many more from this city. The Islander will leave Port Townsend at 8 o'clock this evening for home.

Justly Punished.

In the police court Malloy alias Squires, was convicted of indecent exposure to little girls and sentenced to a year in jail with hard labor. The court told Squires that he ought to consider himself lucky that evidence was not forthcoming to convict him of indecent assault.

Cedar Hill.

The school act has, according to all accounts, been altered, as there are now five trustees for Cedar Hill public school—J. Irvin, Joseph Nicholson and Mr. Morrissey, and yesterday two more were elected, Messrs. Knight and Moore.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent.
PAGE & WINNETT.

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST ARRIVED

244 WOOL SHAWLS

SUITABLE FOR

Lawn Tennis, Boating and Baby Wraps.

Purchased by Mr. C. Spencer, at a discount of 40 per cent. for cash, ...and will be sold at a SPECIAL PRICE for ONE WEEK....

SEE WINDOW

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August the 7th TO August the 12th INCLUSIVE.

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather—and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a successful show.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse, Athletics, &c.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.
Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares.
All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., on application to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

Preserving Season

Large Stock of

Apricots

And....

Peaches

Selling at Lowest

Wholesale Prices

Telephone order to

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Telephone No. 88

is not only the one, who, when she sees the beneficial effects of such a pure soap as BABY'S OWN on her own baby's skin, exclusively adopts it for all toilet purposes, but observes also that she is not imposed upon by any of the worthless imitations grocers will tell her are "just as good."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-tf

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Sidney Bay, (near Brackman & Ker's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.

Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

jy11-2m-d&w

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

Among the Peasantry of the Lake District of England.

PICTURES OF AN INTERESTING PEOPLE

They Have Practically Stood Still For Centuries—Fiercely Tenacious of Their Tiny Possessions—Calm and Firm, and Simple in Their Lives.

Keswick, England, July 10, 1893.—The first time I ever saw a peasant of the English lake district—that splendid portion of England strewn with mountains, scaurs, fells and hills and gemmed with countless lakes, comprising the shires of Cumberland, Westmorland and the northern part of Lancashire—was in company with a personal friend of John Ruskin, Mr. A. M. Fraser, of Scott street, Annan, Scotland, who lives among his friends and books not a stone's throw from where Jane Welsh Carlyle's youthful ideal lover, the gentlest soul that Scotland ever knew, noble, saintly Edward Irving, was born.

It was a gray, grisly, grewsome day, when the mountain mists like gigantic bellying sails were pounding back and forth between the mountains of Scotland and Cumberland, now and then in their flapping concussions flinging sheets of slanting rain from their heavy folds, which the wind instantly caught up and swept stingingly against the bare-headed, bare-breasted and bare-legged fishers of the leaden-colored Firth.

My friend had to do with the railway service; took me to the Annan station-yard; secured a huge shunting engine with a stoker and driver for our use; we were soon reeling and crashing across the great Annan bridge connecting Scotland with England; and our strange conveyance for sight-seeing among peasantry at last halted with hourse challenges beneath the gray and echoing crags where, on the English side of the Solway, tiny, stone-built Bowness looks out upon Scotland and the Firth, just where nearly 2000 years ago, the great wall of Roman Servius came to an end because of the unconquerable Gaelic hordes of the wild, barbaric north.

Everything in and about this gray little nest upon the heights above the Solway seemed of everlasting stone. The rough half-stairs, half-street, leading up to and through the hamlet, was of stone. The few huddled structures were of stone; rude stone window-ledges, eaves, gargoyle gutter spouts and all. The little chapel was like a huge, unshapen mossy mass of stone protruding from a shapeless mass of stones. The choked yard surrounding it was enclosed by a stone wall huge enough to have been left by Hadrian himself, and the huddled gravestones seemed like jagged, half-decayed teeth of stone which for centuries had gnashed at and been gnashed by elements as hard as stone. The sparse soil, showing between the stone roadway and the stone houses, and here and there cropping up between house and byre or paddock and wall, was thick and flinty with stone. And even the hard faces of the few old, old dames now and then seen peering at us from the tiny ingle-neuk windows of stone were as set and fixed and vacuous as uncarved stone.

At one window we saw the face of a hardy man past middle age, and we straightway knocked at his wide, low door and were bidden to enter. Among these humble folk the coming of strangers at any time or hour is not reckoned an intrusion, but rather a pleasure; and there are no bolts or locks upon the doors of any peasant's habitation in all this English Alpine country. They are trustful and simple and good in the face of all friendly approaches, but hard and dreadful as their own mountain scaurs and fells where wrong is found beneath friendly addresses.

We had come simply to see and talk; but it mattered not what our coming was for; and the old man gave welcome as statelily as a lord. As my friend engaged him in conversation in dialect and topic common to that region, I sat and studied this old man in his picturesque environment, eager to more fully know, as time and many wanderings among the lake district peasantry have since given ample opportunity, of the stuff and stock of which such imposing human frames are made, and the influences of the centuries that have given to ignorant men and women, most remote from the activities of other men and things, such a wondrous, lofty and almost indefinable calm.

This man was a universal type of the lake district peasantry. He was much more than six feet in height, and as he moved about the large, low room, his head just escaped the huge oaken beams of the ceiling. His hair was soft, silken and bountiful; flaxen where the silver had not yet come; and with his full, fine beard suggested a strain of the old Norse blood. His forehead was high, wide, white. His eyebrows were bushy, but fine and flossy, above large eyes of lustrous light, blue, deep set, steady and almost mournful in their gaze. The nose was strongly-cut, truly classic; and the mouth was large, but characterful and firm. This sort of a head set upon a huge and perfect frame, stout as the timbers of his centuries-old habitation, gave a man who looked straight at you and made you, despite yourself, look straight at him in return.

I have found other such frames and faces among the fishers of the English west coast, at Coldingham, below the Firth of Forth, among the Highland crofters, among the petty "lairds" of the Shetland Islands, and not a few among the mountain peasantry of Inishowen, round about Slieve Snaght, in the north of Ireland, and I have wondered if their endless communion with nature in her dreadful moods, as well as their lives of danger and deprivation, had not to do with tempering the light of their kindly eyes with the changeless look of mournful resignation which is set there as if with a graven seal upon them. But I have ever found humble men like these sturdy, tender, grave and true.

The interior of this Cumbrian peasant's home was as characteristic and fine as the appearance of its sturdy old possessor. The large room where we sat was the "fire-house" or living-room of the habitation. It was fully eighteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long. All the doors and window casements, the ceiling beams and the timbers about the fireplace had been hewn out of solid oak. The floor was of the same huge slate slabs as the roof, and these were so clean from scrubbing that they shone like dusky mirrors beneath your feet. There were many windows, no two in range, all little and splayed inwardly, the sides of each of their stone apertures as white as snow; and the sash of each was half hidden by white muslin. Huge settles of oak with fleece or chintz-encased covers were ranged along the low white walls. In one corner, its face yellow with age, solemnly ticked an eight-day clock, its clumsy frame built into the two abutting walls. In the centre of the room was a long, strong table, with huge legs, cross-pieces and braces, worn and polished from use; and its great age was plainly told in one-half its length being provided, as I have found entire tables in the peasant-homes of Brittany, with square, oval and circular depressions, in which the food of the children and hinds was served perhaps an hundred years ago, when even pottery was a luxury, and only the peasant master, his wife and the elder sons and daughters knew the use of the rudest delft.

More curious than all else was the entire side of the "fire-room" containing the fireplace, in which, though our visit was in midsummer, there was a cheery, comforting blaze. A huge arch sustained the bowed cottage wall. This stone arch was really the base of the chimney. In its centre was the open fireplace hung about with chains, hooks and cranes, and at each side was a narrow splayed window, like those of a castle turret—tiny outlooks for this pleasant fortalice of a snuggery; and the dark mouth of the chimney above must have been nearly six feet across. I have found the same odd arrangement in the cottages of old clachans in the Hebrides, in the Scottish Highlands, and in the ancient half-deserted weavers' village of Gattonside, near Melrose, beside the Tweed. The slates on the floor in front of the fireplace were decorated with grotesque figures and designs, one of Noah's dove, and scroll-work in ochre and vermilion chalk, a universal homeside custom among the lake district peasantry.

The chairs were huge and high and of oak. The bureaus and dressers, quaintly decorated with shining pewter and strange old bits of chinaware, were high, narrow and sprawling-legged, and all of mahogany. The beds—for one for the house master occupied a corner of the room—were high, huge and strong enough for the repose of giants, and were of strangely carved oak. Out from this ample living-room extended inviting vistas through low-ceilinged "lean-tos," each one doubtless built in a different century, and each provided with many tiny windows with deep casements, through which could be caught a glint of blossom, a spray of foliage, or the lichened gray of some ancient structure; the whole a dream of sweet old age, centuries-old rooting to the very rocks of the hills, endless content and unbroken repose. No wonder is it that the heart of the wanderer, when coming upon scenes like this, for the moment thrills with longing to end his pilgrimings, and bide for aye where the bitter struggle of life may no more come within such winsome, storm-defying walls!

This picture of a single peasant home at ancient Bowness-on-Solway is one of even tone with thousands of others, from the Scottish border down through the mountain dales and passes of the grand lake district, across Cumberland and Westmoreland, past Morecambe Bay almost to the River Lune, in Lancashire. Its peasant owner was a "statesman." That one word is the key to his splendid self-poise, his simple, strong nature, and to the ample comfort and fixedness of his environment. It is true of them all. These "statesmen" are peasants absolutely possessing the soil which they till. There is no tuft-pulling, head-ducking, or knee-cringing among such as these in England or in any other country. In the ancient feudal times the barons were often in sore stress to repel the Scottish border incursions, or to make equally barbarous forays of their own. To provide retainers who would fight to the death for these barons, as well as for their own mountain-side, rock-hewn cabins, it was found wise to parcel out lands in tiny bits to biglings; and these villein retainers were in time enfranchised. They were only bounden to their liege lords for military service in defense. When feudalism passed away the villein land owners remained freemen and possessors in fee of the little "estates"; hence "statesmen," the noblest peasantry of all Europe, and a wondrous though singularly unheeded example to the remainder of Britain in its endlessly perplexing agrarian problems.

In no other portion of England, unless it be in the quaint old stone-built villages among the Malvern and Cotswold Hills, has there been so little change as in this English Alpine region. But two faint arteries of travel thread through it. One is a railway from ancient Penrith to Workington on the Irish Sea. The other is the most picturesque coach road in Britain. It leads from Keswick, where the shrine of Southey is found, past lordly Helvellyn, the mountain monarch of the region, and mystic Dunmail Raise, through Grasmere, where De Quincy lived and Hartley, Coleridge and Wordsworth sleep side by side, on past Rydal Mount and quaint old Ambleside, with its cherished memories of Harriet Martineau, Christopher North and Dr. Arnold, to Windermere and the little Bowness of Westmoreland, where the kindly face of Mrs. Hemans seems pressed against every rose-embowered window-pane. So, but a little walk through any mountain pass away from these thoroughfares and you will come to the ancient stone-built "statesmen's" homes, and nearly the same manner of peasant mountain life as existed hundreds of years ago. Wordsworth was born among this folk. He engagingly speaks in this wise of their mountain-side habitations: "Hence buildings, which in their very form call to mind the processes of nature, do thus, clothed in part with a vegetable garb, appear to be received into the bosom of the living principal of things, as it acts and exists among the woods and fields."

You will seldom find a detached and isolated habitation. From a half dozen to a score will croodle together in some pockety dell, huddle beneath the frowning height of a dreary scaw, nestle along the side of a foaming gryll, crouch closely together in the tangled verdure of some narrow pass, or stand like a clump of moss rocks beside some shadowy upland tarn. Wherever found, many of their peculiarities are common to all. You will always find them beneath the shade of hoary sycamore trees; and when the leaves of these are gone there is always near the cottage the green of the fir tree to gladden the eyes in winter. I do not believe there is a peasant's home in the entire lake district where the winnowing sound of near running water is not endlessly heard. The orchards are large, and bountiful. The stout-walled gardens are splendidly kept and fruitful. There are always comfortable stone outbuildings for cattle; walled and covered sheep folds to withstand the most pitiless mountain tempests; invariably a tidy stone shed for the many hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the sweetest "hinny" in England; and in summer time every cottage wall is a mass of flaming roses. Everyone of these habitations is a museum of ancient house utensils. The oldest one known to man, the quern, is here; all implements of the hand-weaver and spinner are here; the antique "fulling" boards are here; and I have as often found in these habitations the mether, that most ancient of Gaelic and Celtic drinking vessels, and I have come upon them in the cabins of the Hebrides or the west of Ireland.

When folk have stood still so long and have so steadily fended all change, they usually furnish most interesting studies in their daily lives, customs and folklore; and yet these people are singularly lacking in any strongly-marked picturesqueness aside from that found in their unyielding tenacity to the home and actual ownership of the soil, their universal thrift and integrity, and their almost sodденess of calm and repose. They were never a boisterous, roystering folk, and to this day the dalesmen of one valley may have no acquaintance with or knowledge of those of another valley, unless the huddled homes of the latter happen to lie along the mountain road leading to the nearest market town. Partly accounting for this is the unbroken custom of never "hiving off." People of the same blood and family name occupy entire districts, and are sufficient unto themselves. This occasions grotesque nomenclature of identification. One is known as Jock o' t' Scaur; another Jem o' t' Rigg; another, Myles o' t' Beck; another, Barrow-back't (bent-backed) Boab; another, Fratchin (quarrelsome) Ned; and still another, Byspel (mischievous) Billy. These are all likely to be heads of families and grave old men. The names come along with them from boyhood and everyone accepts his neighborhood designation as he does his increase of children or flocks or herds, in dignified though prideful content.

Some other distinctive ancient customs are still found in the remoter districts. The "watching" of the dead, almost identical in manner with the Irish wake, is universal. Courting is facilitated by the household retiring, after putting out the lights and leaving the "font" or love-sick couple upon the "long settle" of the "fire-room" to their heart's content, at which modern delicacy may stand aghast; but this manner of matings proves sturdy and true. Funerals furnish heroic feasts. At a few of the mountain towns "hirin'" still survives, when the maidens who wish to engage at service stand in groups at the market-place; but they will no longer hold in their hand the whisp of straw, which was the olden badge of servitude. On Shrove Tuesday the boys still ferociously play "Beggarly Scot," a game based on the forays of the old time borderers. "Shaking-bottle," containing a decoction of licorice and water, is common with all children on May Day. Kurn-winning, or the harvest home festivity, continues general. Youthful "pace-eggers" appear a fortnight before Easter, sometimes in grotesque costumes, and carol demands for colored eggs, which are never refused. The smiths of the district will not heat iron or strike nail on Good Friday, in memory of the nails used in the Crucifixion; and that beautiful old custom of "rushbearing" or strewing the church with flowers on its patron saint's day, survives only in this almost idyllic and wholly pastoral region.

The lake district maidens are huge of frame and fair of form and face, splendid "Jael Dences" all, brave almost to forwardness in their free, fine spirit and fearless, unconsciousness ways. I think they are the most outspoken maids of undoubted virtue I ever knew. Returning one evening with a statesman and several of his family from a day's labor at charcoal burning at Wasdale Fell, at which I had assisted, the statesman father, noticing that his daughter and myself were chatting gaily together, jocularly teased her with:

"Look oot o' thyssel', Betty, or thoo'l ga sonsy wi' th' gradley writin' man!"

"Ho'd t' noise on the', fadder, wil' te!" she answered him quickly. Then she stepped squarely in the mountain path beside me and looking me through and through with her honest eyes of gray, said almost solemnly: "I'd tak you fone, hinny, as t' stans, fadder, if t' ha' na ither!"

I told her quickly as I could, and rather bluntly, I am afraid, that I was not in a position to carry so much of value out of the lake country. The "fadder" thought it all a great go, and gurglingly rallied her with, "He ga th' a fair sneck-possett, Betty!" (literally the drink of one turned from one's door; the "cold shoulder.") But the girl just trudged along measuredly and unabashed, the meanwhile saying quietly, and more to herself than to us, "Aweel, aweel! I' fair ans'er he gaet! But ma' t' 'sua t' clean Ned o' Kesick. (Perhaps, after all, he is not what he seems.) What God's left oot we cannot o' put it o'en t' gradley writin' man!" And with this comforting reflection to all, we came into the pleasant dale below and to the welcome evening meal, the best of friends together.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

At no Time.

Is a man secure from attacks of such painful and dangerous disorders of the stomach as cholera, cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery; but these complaints are particularly common during the heated term, when it is doubly dangerous to neglect them. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a remedy that has never failed when tried, and the severest attacks have been cured by it. It leaves no evil effects and invariably brings relief to the sufferer. Every reputable druggist in the country sells Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Large size new bottle, price 25 cents.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weller Bros.

Fetching the Doctor
At night is always a trouble, and it is often an entirely unnecessary trouble if
Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER
is kept in the house. A few drops of this old remedy in a little sweetened water or milk, brings prompt relief. *Sold everywhere.*
Have you seen the New
BIG BOTTLE
Old Price 25 Cents

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

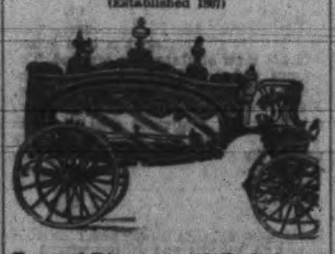
And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., June 5th, 1893.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street Victoria.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST,
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

Johnston's Fluid Beef
is the product of
Ox Beef of Prime Quality.
It supplies the life principles of Beef in a form
EASY OF DIGESTION.
The Great Strength-Giver.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 33, 34, 35 36 and 39 Lake District.

WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Wilson Brown, dated the third day of April, 1875, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, NOTICE is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Register General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 21st June, 1893. j23-1m-w

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

NAKUSP
SLOCAN MINES

The Eldorado of British Columbia

All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

RAND BROS.,
General Agents, Vancouver, B.C.
LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
Agents, VICTORIA.

W. C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES
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Of the World's Fair Dairy Exhibit Prizes were captured by Canada. It is interesting to note tha all first-class Canadian Dairies are equipped with

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MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

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VERNON AND VICINITY.

Mining, Ranching and Rattlesnake Killing in the Great Okanagan.

(Vernon News.)

We hear that Mr. Jarvis has sold his interest in the Harris Creek mines to Thos. Ellis and Capt. Shorts.

Thos. Ellis of Penticton has bought the ranch of Mike Keoghen at Okanagan Falls, paying for it, we understand, $20,000.

It is reported that a fair placer prospect has been discovered up in the direction of White Valley. Capt. Shorts went up to examine on Saturday last.

The Spallumcheen river is higher than it has ever been known to be at this time of the year, the water being almost as high now as at any time last spring.

A new find is reported from Harris Creek. Mr. Bagsley and some other prospectors are at work there and brought out a piece of rock from a new location that is pronounced good.

Penticton has an immense crop of rattlesnakes this year. Mr. Couson, engineer on the Aberdeen, ran across one on Saturday, and the man who assisted him at the killing of it declared that to be the second rattler he had killed that day.

Some interest is now felt in the mine near C. Balagno's ranch. Mr. Muller's two men have the shaft down six feet, with encouraging indications of a paying mine, if not a bonanza. The outcroppings extend for miles, and already parties are seeking locations to stick a stake.

Last week Frank Harvey of Kamloops took through here a band of about 1,000 sheep, which he bought at Sprague, in Washington Territory. A number of them were for Hull Bros. of Calgary, and the balance for himself. Mr. Harvey reports very dull times in Washington Territory, where some are glad to work at any price, and will work for $1 a day.

The latest move in Harris Creek is the transfer of Mitchell Jarvis' interest in the Lily May to Capt. Shorts. This gives the captain some very valuable property to handle in addition to his own two claims which he located—the Forest King and the Gipsy Queen. On the Lily May, which was the discovery claim, a tunnel has been run in for a considerable distance and shows good rock. The claims located across Harris Creek are evidently a continuation of the same ledges, as the strikes correspond in elevation, direction of claim, etc.

A QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

School Board's Power to Pay Specialists From the General Fund.

The school board met last night. Architect T. C. Sorby wrote objecting to the report of Architect Fripp on the school plans. Mr. Sorby thought that his plans should have been accepted.

Trustee Yates said Mr. Sorby was laboring under a delusion. Mr. Fripp had nothing to do with the matter of acceptance. Mr. Sorby will be informed to that effect.

The subject of heating school houses was laid over for further consideration.

Samples of slate blackboards from Seattle were referred to Soule & Day for their opinion.

Mr. Ewart addressed the board on toilet equipments and Mr. Hastie asked for the contract of supplying school desks. The board will examine a sample desk.

The residents of South Ward petitioned against the Wilson school site. Petition filed. They will be informed their petition came too late for action, as the site had already been accepted.

William Murray and Edward Bragg applied for the position of clerk of works of the new school buildings. Filed.

Applications for positions as teachers were filed.

A resolution was passed asking Trustee Richards to resign his position on the school board.

The subject of heating the schools by the Smead-Dowd system was laid over.

The Attorney-General will be asked for his official opinion as to the legality of the board employing teachers in special branches such as music, drawing and shorthand. The superintendent of education had a long talk with the board re this subject. He thought that salaries for these officials

ies for these special subjects could not be paid out of the general school fund.

WORKINGMEN AND TAXES.

To the Editor: In passing the assessment by-law a majority of the city council ignored the present deplorable condition of the workingman and the mechanic, who unfortunately during more favorable times invested their savings in property, thus fixing themselves permanently in the city. A vast majority of them during these adverse times have been compelled to place mortgages on their holdings to supply food for their families. Some have employed their idle time in improving their dwellings, for which they have been valued in some instances three times the actual amount of improvements made, while others who are holding property for speculation and could afford to pay representatives to attend the Revision Court have had their valuations reduced, causing the taxes of the workingman and mechanic to be raised. The result will be inability to pay the taxes, so reducing the voters' list, that the rich will be able to control the city council, buy up the workingmen's and mechanics' holdings for the amount of taxes due the city, thus depopulating and stopping the growth of the city.

A great many of the workingmen voted for the construction of the surface drains, not with the idea that the drains would be an actual advantage to their holdings, but that it would cause work to be done, on which they themselves might find employment so as to be able to pay their taxes. The result is some portions of the drains are let, but white men with families are not wanted by the present contractor. The other portions are seemingly withheld until the present contractor gets through with his dagoes, so that they can be steadily employed out of the workingman's contributions. If ever the other portions are let there will be a fine show for the anti-Chinese aldermen to devise some means by which the white taxpayer will have a show with those cabin dagoes.

There are other positions at present at the disposal of the aldermen which to complete the programme might be filled by aliens. The cemetery caretaker and the clerkship recently advertised, through the proposed reduction of salaries, makes the city council stipulate such qualifications for a clerk at $60 per month. Among the various aspirants to the enviable position, I am told, one of our worthy aldermen has a son whom he intends will fill the position. If that is so, why waste the city money in advertising for applicants? I should scarcely think that any alderman can have the gall to assume that the taxpayers pay him to put his family into public positions. If this sort of business is in order why was not Ald. Bragg or Ald. Styles appointed surface drain inspector?

WORKINGMAN.

PANDORA AVENUE CAR SPEED.

To the Editor: There is one assertion in the letter of "Fair Play," published in the Times last evening, that demands contradiction, it is so palpably contrary to the facts; I mean as to the speed. It is this: "I am a frequent traveller on the Pandora avenue car, and have never seen it going at any extraordinary rate of speed." "Fair Play" must either travel with his eyes shut or finds it convenient, for reasons best known to himself, not to notice the speed of these cars. It is a matter of daily remark among frequenters of Pandora avenue that the cars there travel at a speed that is dangerous. Hundreds of times I have heard the remark, "What a tremendous rate that car is travelling at." Surely people do not utter such expressions without cause. I have often seen the Pandora avenue car coming down from Cook street at what the reporter of the accident on Thursday very properly described as a "terrific rate of speed." And it has often occurred to me that if a rapidly travelling buggy were to emerge suddenly from one of the side streets nothing on earth could prevent a terrible accident. Again, the track being so close to the west sidewalk, children playing on the walk are in imminent danger, for every one knows how children will suddenly spring aside, almost unconsciously. In the event of one of these cars coming along at the "terrific rate" with which everyone who knows Pandora avenue is familiar, there would be no chance of escape for any child falling in front of it. Of course, that might happen with a slowly moving car, but the chances of the motorman stopping it at once are very much greater; moving at the usual Pandora rate of speed, as I have said, no chance at all. "Fair Play" may say what he thinks, of course, about the speed of those cars, but I believe the majority of people will still prefer to accept the testimony of their own eyes, and be of the same opinion as myself, that the rate at which the Pandora avenue cars are allowed to pass down that thoroughfare is an outrage.

PANDORA.

A Lion Loose.

An exciting and remarkable scene occurred recently at Barnsley, England, where a menagerie was being exhibited. Their manager states that about four o'clock Bartlett, the keeper, accidentally left the door of the cage containing young lions unfastened. Bartlett was afterwards surprised to see one of the lions loose; happily none of the public were in the show at the time. The keeper immediately armed himself and sent for aid; blank cartridges were fired to keep the lion at bay; luckily it came within reach of a powerful elephant named Jumbo II., who was fenced off by means of ropes and stakes in one corner of the show. The elephant seized the lion with his trunk round the body, and placing his foot upon him held him down. The keepers, who had secured ropes, noosed them, and putting them on the lion's legs, secured and dragged him into the cage. The other animals made a great row, and this, together with the firing of the blank cartridges, naturally alarmed the immediate neighborhood. Fortunately no serious consequences resulted, an under keeper being the only person who was slightly injured during the securing of the animal.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—D. Macnaughton, Mrs Hackett and daughter, Fred Wilson, E F Davis, Mrs Henson, J A Zollid, Joseph Pitt, V J Morgan W Smorer, H King, A P Tyson, Mrs Sehl, W Lindley, J Benson, J Conway, G Allen, M Praeger, J W Secondlin and wife, Miss Valentine, Mrs Kennedy, Miss Guire, T Wilson, A P Potter, J H Hillett A C Martin and wife, Mrs Sheman, Miss Martin and sister, Mrs Finlason, Miss Retta Ruff and sister, J Almer, B Wilson, J Lof.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—W E Hampton and wife, Mrs Paulson, Miss Saunders, Miss Irveny, Mrs Farnham, and son, Dr L T Davis and wife, Agnes Cochrane, Mrs M Forrester, Mrs M D French, J C Sproule and wife, Thos J Geary, David Gray, G W McRae, F Dohrmann, Miss F Lyon, Miss A Lyon, Miss E S Lyon, J H Cormick, W F Norman, A W Bash, H C Bash, Col C L Taylor, E W McLean, Mrs Foreman, Miss Dixon, Thos Nugent, M Freeman, L M Rol, W G Crowder, Jas S Cotton, D R Reddie, J Truett, Miss M E Jesson, J A Hodge and wife, J Crandall and wife, S B Stoner and wife, Mrs J Heam and two children, D J Drummond, Robt Wisnour and wife, Charlotte Reid, Jacob Duret, J Snyder, Wm Wilkinson Miss Shiridan, Mrs Burtwell.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Holdsworth, Erskine W & Co, G L Simpson, Lenz & Leiser, G Bennett, Ledingham Bros, J R Price, Marvin & T, McL & McF, M R & Tye, E G Prior & Co, Langley & Co, M P McRae, T N Hibben & Co, Canada Paint Co, C T W Piper, Wells & Co H E Cook, E E Blackwood, Geo Glendinning, C S Baker, T R Hopkins, C S Burnis, H Mansell, E Leeson, J H Todd & Son, W Weber, D Grant, M R Smith & Co, N E P & L Co.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—A S Schmoter, Ames Holden Co, Albion Iron Wks, Allice & Ault, Brackman & K, Mill Co Barney Levy, Colbert & W, Colonist P & Pub Co, D H Ross & Co, E G Prior & Co, Erskine W & Co, Ellis Co, Emma Burtwell, Fow Yue, Fulton & G, Fell & Co, Gum Fook Yuen, Germain Fruit Co, H Saunders, Hing Wo, Hudson Bay Co, J & A Clearihue J H Franck, J H Todd & Son, John T Galbraith & Co, Langley & Co, M Colin, M R & Tye, McMillan & H, Pither Leiser, McQuade & Son, Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, Royal City Planing Mills, S Leiser, S Ashfield & Co S M Hartman, Sai Sing, Victoria Phoenix Brg Co, Valo & Brooks, W H Perry, Wolfe & Taylor, Wilson Bros, Yee Yen, Yuen Lung, Wells Fargo Co.

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Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, arms, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

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Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas

An Excellent Way.

Jones—Good morning, Benson. How do you find business?

Benson—By judicious advertising.—Life.

Dreadful Oversight.

City Editor—We shall not need your services any longer.

Reporter—Why not? Don't I write good stuff?

City Editor—Generally; but on three occasions recently you have mentioned that a man was shot with a revolver without mentioning the caliber. Your home is in the editorial room or at the woodpile.—Chicago Mail.

The Children Marketing Racket.

Mrs. Growler—Now, grocer, you have charged me for things I've never had. What do you mean by such items as one handful of raisins, one pocketful of almonds, two mouthfuls of brown sugar—eh?

Grocer—It means, Mrs. Growler, that ladies that will bring their children with them when they do their marketin has got to pay for all they gets.—Exchange.

On Dogs and Cats.

The following composition was written by a 10-year-old nephew of Josh Billings when the teacher gave him "Dogs and Cats" for a subject: "Dogs and kats allways fite ech uther when tha git a chance, but a dog ain't no match for a kat because a kat kin make her tail biggern a ball club and run up a tree whil a dogs gittin riddy."—Interior.

Goes as Ballast.

"Spriggins is the queerest man I ever knew. He looks up all the anticipated balloon ascensions and asks permission to go up with the professor."

"He is so full of sand they are glad to take him as ballast."—Westfield (N. J.) Standard.

Different Then.

"Don't be sad, Snaggs. You should never meet trouble!" said Gaswell.

"But suppose the trouble is in the shape of a 60-day note?" replied Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Difficult to Explain.

"There are some things I can't understand," said Hal. "If I get my feet wet, I get a cold in my head, but I can wet my head twice a day and never get a cold in my feet."—Waif.

Just the Man.

She—I will never marry a man whose fortune has not at least five ciphers in it.

He (triumphantly)—Oh, darling! Mine is all ciphers.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Poor Proceeds.

First Burglar—What kind of a haul did you make?

Second Burglar—Nothing but a burglar alarm.—Brooklyn Life.

From Observation.

Teacher—James you may tell us how many seasons there are.

James (of Chicago)—Two. Winter and cold weather.—Chicago Record.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
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BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Different American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

July 11th, 1893. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

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ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

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House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

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The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

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½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $20 per acre.
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100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,500.
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68 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

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The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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(Mention this paper.)

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It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk.
It is absolutely free from Starch, Glucose and Cane Sugar, and when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is
The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

What is Going on Among the Fraternal Orders of the City.

A. O. U. W.

P. G. M. W. Gus Leiser, Bro. Keary and Bro. Hay returned during the week from Toronto where they have been attending the supreme lodge convention. They also visited other places of interest. The supreme lodge was in session from June 20th to 27th. One of the chief measures passed was the one making the 45 year limit compulsory. Before it was optional with the grand lodge to admit as members men over 45 years of age. The new rule will come into force on Oct. 1st. There were several resolutions introduced favoring the admittance of coal miners, railroad men and others engaged in dangerous occupations. They were all tabled. To the satisfaction of the British Columbia jurisdiction the maximum limit of assessments was allowed to remain at 20. That means that after a member has paid 20 assessments of $1 each his liabilities cease for the term. Any deficit would be paid by the supreme lodge. The supreme lodge will meet next year at San Francisco.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Far West lodge, No. 1, elected two candidates at last night's meeting.

The rank of Page will be conferred at the next regular meeting of Far West lodge.

The excursion to Seattle was a success, and the local lodges will be benefited financially. A vote of thanks was tendered the committee by Far West lodge on Friday evening.

Victoria lodge will meet next Thursday evening. Thirty names appear on the roll. At the next meeting the charter members will be initiated and the officers installed.

A. O. F.

The Foresters of the province are to-day assembled in the Royal City, holding their annual demonstration. About three hundred Victorians went over on the steamer Joan this morning. They will return home to-night.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The new drill shed is receiving some of its finishing touches. The approaches to the entrances are being put down.

—A son of Mr. Thomas Shaw of the Albion Iron Works was seriously injured by an unmanageable horse yesterday.

—U.S. Consul Myers says the shipments from Victoria to the Sound show a marked increase during the past two weeks.

—Mr. Cliff of Frederick street is suffering from a broken arm, received while trying to save his horse, which was impaled on a picket fence.

—J. Coigdarippe, who was injured a few days ago by a collision between a tram car and his milk wagon, is doing very well; he will be out in ten days.

—W. H. Pennock, of the Diamond Palace, and Skene Lowe have formed a partnership and will open a store on Government street, adjoining Spencer's Arcade.

—The Ladies' Aid of the Victoria West Methodist church will give a raspberry social on the lawn adjoining the home of Mrs. McDonald, near Temperance Hall, next Tuesday evening.

—Sheriff Warfield of Merced, Cal., will probably leave for home on Sunday, without Reams, as that reverend gentleman is still at large. Sheriff Warfield says he will do everything in his power to arrest Reams, and has already taken steps to apprehend him should he step on American soil.

THE CHURCHES.

Services To-Morrow in the City—Who Are to Officiate.

St. Mark's, Anglican—The services for to-morrow, the 8th Sunday after Trinity, are as follows: Matins, 11 a.m.; preacher, Canon Paddon. Evening, 7.30 p.m.; preacher, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, who will officiate through the entire service. The Rev. W. H. P. Arden, the incumbent, who has been confined to his house, is now convalescent, and will resume his duties on Sunday next. The Douglas street car carries passengers within five minutes' walk of the church. At St. Mark's the motto is "All seats free; strangers welcome."

Rev. E. Robson will officiate at both services to-morrow in the James Bay Methodist church. Subject of evening discourse: "Lessons from Montreal, or Mayor Desjardins and the Great Christian Endeavor Convention." Strangers cordially invited.

Calvary Baptist church services—Morning service, preaching by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Evening theme, "Three Degrees in Sin." Preaching by the pastor.

Rev. M. C. Brown takes services to-morrow at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill.

The services at the Metropolitan Methodist church will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject in the evening will be "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream and Daniel the Interpreter." Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. All are welcome.

Rev. Father Adrian Sweere, S.J., of Seattle, who since last Sunday has been giving a course of spiritual lectures to the Sisters of St. Ann, will to-morrow morning occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RIFLE.

LAST OF THE SERIES.

The last of the series of the Military Rifle League matches took place at Goldstream to-day. Shooting started at 2 o'clock and continued during the afternoon at the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges. A special train took the members to Goldstream.

CRICKET.

VICTORIA VS. UNITED BANKS.

The United Banks and Victoria cricket clubs are playing at Caledonia park this afternoon. The teams are composed as follows: United Banks—E. R. D. Appleyard, F. A. Wyld, C. A. Goffin, S. Doig, W. H. Pegram, B. Goward, T. H. Paterson, G. S. Holt, H. B. Haines, H. F. M. Jones and H. F. Mytton.

Victoria Club—Perry, Barff, Foulkes, Morley, Ward, Irving, Innes, Drake, Luxton, Bainbridge and Heath.

THE OAR.

N.P.A.A.O. REGATTA.

Portland, Ore., July 21.—The second annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Willamette course to-day. It was witnessed by fully 15,000 people, who lined the docks, bridges and river banks. The heavy breeze and choppy river prevented fast time. The first race was between the junior fours, and was won by the Portland crew. Willamette second, Burrard Inlet third; time, 9.51 1-2. The Willamettes finished a length behind the winning crew, ahead of the Burrard Inlets a length and a half. The race was a pretty one and the work of Burrard Inlet crew, which was composed of boys, was very creditable. The next race was the senior single between Daisley, of Portland, and Quakenbush, of Willamette. The latter won easily. His time was 10.2 2-5. The regatta will end to-morrow.

YACHTING.

CRUISE TO PEDDER BAY.

A large number of canoeists and yachtsmen left this afternoon for Pedder Bay, where they will spend the night. To-morrow morning will be spent on the straits and on Matheson lake, where there is good fishing. They will return to-morrow evening.

THE SPEED OF YACHTS.

It has been frequently asserted that figures will not lie. It is, therefore, with some surprise and a good deal of humility that we read of the recent remarkable performance of the British racing yachts Britannia, Satanita and Valkyrie, all three of which sailed over a fifty-mile course in about three and a quarter hours. It may be possible, of course, that the timing in yacht racing along our transatlantic brethren is quite as untrustworthy as that in track athletics. Again, it may be possible that this race was not officially timed at all, and that the record of the yachts was like that of a certain steamboat, which makes 22 miles an hour when it is alone on the Sound on a dark night. But if those three yachts did sail fifty miles in the time mentioned, the Navahoe may as well turn back now, and Designer Stewart may as well knock the fin off the Pilgrim and make a house-boat of her. We have never been able to turn out a yacht that could touch these flying Englishmen.

To be sure, yachting men on this side of the Atlantic do remember that when the Volunteer re-entered Massachusetts bay after a long cruise, some three or four years ago, a newspaper despatch said that she came in under a double-reefed mainsail and was making seventeen knots an hour. Yet we cannot help feeling that this statement is discredited by "Johnny" Paine's recent smile. He and his esteemed father are confident that in the Jubilee they have a better yacht than the Volunteer; yet when a newspaper declared that the new yacht had made fifteen knots the young man smiled. It is hinted that he even laughed.

Of course, when the international races come round, the tug-boat captain whose vessel can do twelve knots an hour yet can barely keep up with the racers will tell us that they are making thirteen knots, just as he used to do in the days of the Puritan and the Mayflower. And in the same old way the Coast Survey chart and our watches will fail to discover the speed. In 1885 the Puritan made the run from old Buoy 10 to Sandy Hook Lightship, a distance of 8 3-4 nautical miles, with a good wind, in 58 minutes 32 seconds, the Genesta being 1 minute 19 seconds slower. In the second race, with a splendid breeze, Genesta made the run of 20 miles to leeward in 2 hours and 14 seconds, the Puritan taking a trifle more.

These, however, were supposed to be the slowest of the giants of 1885, 1886, and 1887. The races of the Mayflower and Galatea were valueless as tests of speed; therefore, let us turn to those of the Volunteer and Thistle. In their first race the English yacht made the run from the lightship to old Buoy 10 in 51 minutes 32 seconds on this leg of the race, that most favorable to speed. To cover 8 3-4 miles in 51 1-2 minutes is not making 13 knots an hour by a considerable margin. It is at a rate not quite up to 11 knots. In the race of 20 miles to windward and return the Thistle made the run home in 1 hour 54 minutes and 12 seconds, which is at the rate of 10 1-2 knots an hour. The Volunteer was 2 minutes 54 1-2 seconds slower.

So much for our international races. The largest day's run ever made was by the schooner Dauntless in her great ocean race with the Coronet, when with half a gale over her quarter she reeled off 228 miles in 24 hours. This is going at the rate of 13 2-3 knots an hour, and it is well known that a schooner with a strong quarter wind will outrun the fastest sloop. Looking over all these figures and comparing them with those of the recent British race we see that, in the classic language of the day, we are "not in it," for the three English yachts must have sailed at the rate of 15 3-8 knots an hour, or better.

Nevertheless no one will be greatly surprised if the first day of next November finds the American cup safely reposing in the locker of the New York Yacht Club.—N. Y. Times.

PERSONAL.

H. McLean is down from Vancouver.

Dr. Milne spent yesterday on the Mainland.

George Strachan, of Winnipeg, is at the Victoria.

Frank Carman, of Sewa, is among those at the Victoria.

Fred Wilson, of Manitoba, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. J. C. Davie returned from the Mainland last evening.

E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, returned from the Sound yesterday.

F. S. Hussey, superintendant of police, returned last night from Vancouver.

Capt. John Irving, Master Irving, and R. J. Arkland came home from the Mainland last night.

Dr. T. L. Davis, wife and son, of Nanaimo, returned from California last evening. They are at the Driard.

Marine.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last evening. She brought up a large number of tourists bound for the World's Fair over the C. P. R.

Learning to Cook.

In Europe a man who begins as a scullion may remain a scullion forever, for all his effort, washing potatoes until there is so little sign of earth upon them that they might have fallen from heaven, and making the salad herbs as free from soil as if they grew in the air, unless he pays a liberal tribute in money to the cook. Just above him, and when he has learned all that man knows, pays another and larger sum to that man's superior, and so on through the whole round till nothing remains to learn, and he has spent far more than his wages, and something like that which a liberal education costs. But when he has reached that point he has mastered all points; he knows perfectly how to cut, carve, truss, lard, roast, boil, bake, fry, broil, and knows, moreover, all about sauces, soups, pastries, sweets and fancy dishes. He expects to practice no one of these branches with his own hands; he has, so to say, under-studies in them all, or representatives; he himself is like the reader of the score and the director of a grand orchestra. Nor is this all he must know; usually he has made himself able to speak French, German, Spanish and English. He has some knowledge of the arts, he is a chemist, a modeler, a colorer, more or less of an artist, a designer, a man of taste, and necessarily of more or less reading. He must know something of natural history, the seasons of game, the products of far countries, the state of the markets, and must be acquainted with the events of the day, to which he is often obliged to adapt the names of his dishes. He must be an economist, too, allowing no waste by his subordinates, and in order to do this he must know the amounts required in everything, and then he must know all that can be done with sugar and ice and with the whole story of wines.

It pays a man to learn all that is required of a chef; it has never yet sufficiently paid a woman; but the moment that a woman sees as much money in that as in other occupations she will feel that its usefulness makes its honor and will not consider herself in the least debased by becoming the head of a great kitchen, and will add a new feature to the woman's century.—Harper's Bazar.

Regular Habits.

An English scientific philosopher lately made a half-playful, half serious defence of the routine life of the man of "regular habits."

He insisted that in this busy age, when so many duties press upon an active man and there are so many things which unavoidably call for the exercise of attention, judgment and decision every day, it is the part of wisdom—a real conservatism of energy and nervous force—to settle as many as possible of the routine matters by a fixed habit of life.

There seems to be sense in the suggestion. Why should a man with anything important to do in the world tax the gray matter of his brain nearly every day to decide what he shall eat or drink or wear, what his pleasures shall be and what his recreation, when he shall go to bed and when get up? Having arrived at years of discretion and discrimination, why can he not regulate his life as to have these and hundred things come and go in a somewhat settled order?

To eat at regular hours the things he "finds good of," according to Bacon's rule, abstaining from those that disagree with him; to rise, bathe, dress, exercise, work, rest, recreate and sleep after a regular order is not to make a treadmill of life. It is to lay out a smooth road for journeying with the least possible waste and friction. "To choose time is to save time." A considerable proportion of the worry and waste of life comes from a needless jumbling of work or clashing of duties.

Whatever we may think of the method, the large majority of men who accomplish great things and live to a good old age are men of regular habits. It may be encouraging to such to know that there is a scientific basis for their sticking to the ruts.—New York World.

IRELAND'S PARLIAMENT.

The Closing Scenes—Present State of the Buildings on College Green.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says:—It is now close upon a century since last an Irish Parliament assembled in Dublin; but much as the surroundings have doubtless altered, time has wrought but few changes upon the noble edifice in College Green, where such men as Grattan, Curran, Flood and Daly exerted all their eloquence in their country's cause. In 1727, in consequence of the decayed condition of the old building, which had formerly been the town residence of the Chichester family, it was determined to erect a house better adapted for the accommodation of the Lords and Commons. Designs were called for, and that sent in by Mr. Penrose, the architect to the Board of Works, was selected. On the 3rd of February, 1728, the foundation stone of the new building was laid by Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant, who went in procession from the Castle to College Green, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of judges, peers, members of Parliament, and clergy, and escorted by detachments of horse and foot. The function was performed in the King's name, with full Masonic honors.

It was sixteen years later before the building was ready for occupation, but even then it was not until 1787 that the finishing touches were put to the exterior, the total cost having been close upon £100,000. Five years had hardly passed before the builders were again called in, for early in 1792 an accidental fire destroyed the House of Commons, which was thereupon rebuilt in the form of an octagon, after a more elaborate design than the old circular chamber. The general elevation of the building is simple yet graceful. The principal front, which looks toward College Green, is a colonnade in the Ionic order, and consists of a facade and two projecting wings. The erection of this grand colonnade alone occupied ten years and cost £12,000. In the tympanum are the royal arms, and above this the directors of the bank have placed three female figures, elegantly sculptured, emblematic of Hibernia, Commerce and Fidelity. The chief public apartments within this part of the building were the house of commons and the house of lords, besides lobbies and committee rooms. The house of commons before the fire in 1792 was circular, with a domed roof, which led the irreverent to apply to it the nickname of "The Gooseole." After the fire the chamber was reconstructed, as mentioned above, as an octagon in a square. The benches were arranged round the room, in concentric tiers, seats for strangers being provided in a gallery round the upper part in the spaces between the pillars on alternate sides of the octagon. Of the Commerce chamber itself no vestige remains, but a beautiful corridor which surrounded it exists and indicates to us the dimensions of the old house, which was demolished in 1808 by the bank directors, who erected various offices on the site. A few relics of the commons are scattered about Ireland. The speaker's chair is at Antrim castle, the seat of Lord Masereene, a descendant of John Foster, the last speaker of the Irish parliament.

Barrington thus describes the final scene in the house of commons and Foster's emotion: "When he had pronounced the fatal sentence, 'The ayes have it,' for an instant he stood statue-like. Then indignantly and with disgust he flung the bill upon the table and sank into his chair with an exhausted spirit." He declined to surrender the mace of the house of commons, declaring that until the body that entrusted it to his keeping demanded it he would preserve it for them, and it is now in the library at Antrim castle, along with the speaker's chair. The chandelier which hung in the commons chamber is now in the great library at Trinity college. Beyond these little remains to remind us of the past. The house of lords, however, has been more fortunate. In the first place, the room remains in almost the same condition as it was one hundred years ago. In form it is a rectangle, measuring 40 feet by 30, with a recess for the viceroy's throne. The walls are panelled, and above the fireplace hangs a fine piece of tapestry representing the crossing of the Boyne, with a corresponding one of the siege of Derry on the wall opposite. These tapestries were executed by one Robert Baillie in 1728, and formed part of a scheme of six tapestries intended for the ornamentation of the houses of parliament. These two only were ordered at a cost of £436, much to the chagrin of Baillie, who had been put to a considerable expense for the designs and workmen. The other seven chairs remain as they were, but the viceroy's throne has been removed, and is now in the possession of the Royal Dublin Society. It has been slightly altered so as to suit its present use as the "chair" in the society's board-room. In its place in the house of lords is a statue of George III. in marble. A feature in this apartment is the magnificent panelling of very handsomely carved oak. The roof is also fine, particularly in the alcoves at either end of the room. The entrance to the house of lords was at the eastern front in College street. This front consists of six elegant Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and pediment. This portico marks the limit to which the houses of parliament extended on this side, and the western portico in Foster place was likewise the termination on that side. The arch in College street and the corresponding arch in Foster place, as well as the buildings occupied by the military guard and the gateway leading thereto, are additions made to the building by the governors and company of the Bank of Ireland, who acquired it after the union for £400,000 and a rent of £420 per annum. It is a matter of regret that the directors of the bank in the early part of this century did not see their way to preserve the commons chamber in its entirety. On the other hand it must be acknowledged that the house of lords is taken every care of, though it is of little use, being only required once a year for the annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank.

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